FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 126 *28 June 1984*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Ivanov Hits U.S. Arms Buildup at Stockholm Meeting AA 1
Beglov Views Reagan Arms Talks Proposals AA 1
[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Jun]
Korionov Hits U.S. 'Duplicity' on Arms Talks AA 2
U.S. Militarization of Outer Space Condemned AA 3

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Ustinov To Lead Exercise in GDR, Poland, CSSR BB 1
[PRAVDA 28 Jun]
Book Documenting Recent CEMA Summit Published BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Attache Danilov on Murmansk Blast, KAL Incident CC 1
[AFP]
U.S., NATO Obstructing Soviet Proposals at UN CC 1
[Kachanov]
Kostin Praises Work of ILO Session in Geneva CC 2
Munich Conference on Environment Concludes CC 2
[Serov, Borodich]
International Religious Seminar Opens in Moscow CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan Call for Broad Political Dialogue Viewed A 1
Reagan Speech Seen as Preelection Maneuver A 1
Bovin: Reagan Toying With Mankind's Fate A 2
[IZVESTIYA 28 Jun]
U.S. Navy Vessels Armed With Cruise Missiles A 4
Shabayev: Pentagon Reveals War Preparations A 5
Orlov: Shultz Makes Malicious Attacks on USSR A 6
Gan on Washington's International Brigandage A 7
[PRAVDA]

CHINA

Photo Exhibit Shows PRC Subversion Against SRV B 1
Zhang Aiping Discusses Military Links With U.S. B 1
Zhang Aiping Arrives in Canada for 9-Day Visit B 1
U.S. Delays Ratification of PRC Nuclear Pact B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S., Japan Hold Annual Security Conference C 1
Attache Warns of U.S., Japan Military Buildup C 1
[KYODO]
U.S. Explanation of KAL Incident Rejected C 2
[Golovnin]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Ustinov Receives SRV Defense Minister 26 Jun E 1
[Hanoi]
Chausov on USSR-SRV Satellite Computer Link E 1
[PRAVDA 26 Jun]
U.S.-Australian Defense Partnership Questioned E 2
[Shalkin in PRAVDA 26 Jun]

EASTERN EUROPE

Strougal, Ortega Reception Speeches Cited F 1
Ortega Gives News Conference in Prague F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Chernenko Congratulates New PCI Head Natta G 1
Natta Reaffirms Plan To Continue PCI Line G 1
Beglov Comments on Mitterrand's Kremlin Talks G 2
[Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 Jun]
Early End to Fontainebleau Compromise Predicted G 3
[Shelnov]
Zholkver Comments on Results of EC Summit G 4
FRG's Lambsdorff Resigns in Bribery Scandal G 5
Vorotnikov Meets With FRG Planning Minister G 5
Ponomarev Meets Belgian Communist Leader G 5
Ryabov Leads Trade Delegation to Turkey G 6
Finnish Social Democrats Visit USSR 15-21 Jun G 6
[PRAVDA 23 Jun]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Abrams Shows U.S. Human Rights Hypocrisy on RSA J 1
Kulik Assesses Effects of Arms Race on Africa J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Castro Holds Talks With Jesse Jackson in Havana K 1
C. American Anti-Imperialists Meet in Havana K 1
[Bogomolov in PRAVDA 25 Jun]
Nicaragua Says U.S. Using Bacteriological Weapons K 2
U.S.-Nicaraguan Talks Begin in Mexico K 2
[Dunayev]
D'Aubuisson To Get Warm Welcome in Washington K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

IZVESTIYA Reviews New Book of Chernenko Speeches R 1
[26 Jun]
Radio Reports Gorbachev Address at Smolensk R 6
TASS English Version R 8
Moscow TV Report R 9
Konstantin Reviews Book on Socialist Development R 11
[PRAVDA 20 Jun]
Kunayev Addresses Writers Conference in Alma-Ata R 12
Shcherbitskiy Report Cites Ukraine's Problems R 12
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 26 May]
Shcherbitskiy Concluding Report R 27
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 27 May]
PRAVDA Reports on Belorussian CP Plenum R 32
[Novikov and Simurov, 22 Jun]
Shortcomings Viewed at Azerbaijan CP Plenum R 34
[Tairov and Chernyak in PRAVDA 17 Jun]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Kokchetav Conference Discusses Grain Problems T 1
[Parshin]
CSA Issues Report on Harvesting of Grasses T 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos 1576 Earth Satellite Launched 26 June U 1
Cosmos 1577 Launched; Functioning Normally U 1
Briefs: Uzbek Archaeology U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Reports Ustinov Kremlin Address V 1
[28 Jun]
TASS Russian Comparison V 7
TV Version of Address V 9
Radio Report on Speech V 10
Ogarkov Addresses Staff Academy Graduates V 12
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Jun]

IVANOV HITS U.S. ARMS BUILDUP AT STOCKHOLM MEETING

LD271215 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Stockholm, June 26 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe was addressed today by B. Ivanov, a member of the Soviet delegation.

He called the attention of the participants in the forum to the Soviet Union's important proposals directed at lessening the danger of military confrontation on the European Continent. B. Ivanov listed as having major significance the proposals for freezing and reducing military expenditures, delivering Europe from chemical weapons, and establishing nuclear-free zones in different parts of Europe.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that rapidly growing military spending by the United States and NATO, combined with the appalling arms race, constitute an increasingly heavy burden for the peoples of Europe and of the whole world, and represent an enormous threat to the cause of peace and international security. The United States, in particular, annually spends colossal sums of money on a nuclear and conventional arms buildup and spreading the arms race to outer space. The world is witnessing the United States' pressure on its West European allies to force them into further increasing appropriations for military preparations in Europe. All this runs counter to the interests of strengthening trust and confidence in Europe since, as military expenditures as well as the stocks and the qualitative level of arms grow, so does the threat of use of both nuclear and conventional force.

Steps toward freeing Europe from chemical arms and, above all, reaching an agreement on non-deployment of these arms there, where they do not presently exist, would have become an important channel for building confidence. This proposal is of particular relevance now that the United States, deploying first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of European countries, is striving to impose on the continent new supplies of chemical arms.

It is obvious that lowering the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe would have also been facilitated by the creation of nuclear-free zones in various regions of Europe, which a number of European states are urging. Discussing the above-mentioned Soviet proposals at the Stockholm forum would have served the interests of confidence-building between the states of the continent and would have made a significant contribution to improving international climate, the Soviet delegate stressed.

BEGLOV VIEWS REAGAN ARMS TALKS PROPOSALS

AU271337 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[Commentary by NOVOSTI commentator Spartak Beglov: "Reagan's Double Game"]

[Text] The following took place during the same week:

In The Hague, the Netherlands Government decided to postpone until November 1988 the deployment of American cruise missiles. In Madrid, the government declared that it will not permit the inclusion of Spain in the military organization of the Atlantic bloc. And in Dublin, U.S. President Reagan said at the same time that nothing particular has happened in Europe and demonstrated his "peace-loving" attitude toward the Soviet Union.

The American President even declared himself ready to make success easier at the negotiations with the USSR by stopping and even "reversing" the deployment of missiles. He would also take a positive attitude toward the proposal of the Warsaw Pact states on the nonuse of force between the two military blocs.

But let us ask under what conditions these negotiations are to be conducted. Of course, the American side wants to preserve the present situation and not the situation which existed before the deployment of American missiles. The President declared that he is ready to say "stop" and to shift into "reverse gear." But only if "verifiability and a just agreement" are guaranteed. We, however, know from sad experience that using this formula the Americans have delayed several negotiations endlessly before. Therefore, the approval of Reagan's formulation would mean green lights for more and more new Pershings and cruise missiles and a possible first strike against the USSR and its allies in Europe.

The Soviet negotiating formula, however, is simple and just: The United States must stop the deployment and adopt measures for withdrawing those missiles already deployed. The USSR, on the other hand, will undertake measures to respond to these steps. The basis for negotiations will be restored.

The second trap of Reagan is that in his approval of the principle of the renunciation of force, he completely excludes nuclear arms. This self-disclosure shows that Reagan places everything on this weapon to settle differences with the East.

The most astonishing thing here is that Reagan indeed thinks that with this "election bait" he can catch not only small fish -- that is, ordinary people -- but also leading politicians of other countries. Reagan's Ireland address seemed to be directed more to the statesmen of the seven largest capitalist countries than to the East. The leaders of these countries sometimes find it difficult to hide their concern about the things the present head of the White House has done so far when -- hitting left and right -- he has destroyed the foundations of peaceful coexistence and detente and trade and economic relations between East and West.

The most dangerous thing, however, is that he openly violates the existing military balance. Reagan is playing a double game. On the one hand, he wants to hide the obvious dangers that resulted from his own policies in the interest of his election campaign, and on the other he shamelessly exploits the natural striving of people to normalize the situation, but does not in the least change his overall strategy.

KORIONOV HITS U.S. 'DUPLICITY' ON ARMS TALKS

LD260933 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 26 TASS -- During the past decade the United States has not ratified a single agreement limiting the strategic arms race, PRAVDA political news analyst Vitaliy Korionov says. Drawing attention to the fact that Washington continues to bank on brute armed force, the news analyst stresses:

20 years ago the world's military spending was 162 billion dollars, whereas this year, according to U.S. official estimates, it will reach roughly 970 billion dollars, and next year will exceed one trillion dollars. The inspirer to the arms race, the United States, today spends 24 million dollars an hour to produce armaments. Meanwhile, 600 million people in the world are starving!

The White House's course of militarising outer space poses a grave threat to mankind. Washington uses space to subvert the entire process of the limitation of nuclear armaments, first and foremost the treaty concluded in perpetuity in 1972 on the limitation of anti-missile defence systems.

Washington would like to block the entire process of the talks on the limitation of the arms race and disarmament. Washington politicians decline to enter talks and agreements under their favourite pretext, that of verification, although in reality it is sound verification that they do not want.

This duplicity, aimed to deceive the public, is countered by the USSR and all the other countries of the socialist community with an honest and constructive policy of peace. Vitaliy Korionov stresses in this context the importance of a declaration on the safeguarding of peace and international economic cooperation, and a statement on guidelines for the further development and extension of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the CMEA countries approved by the participants in the Moscow forum.

The programme put forward by the countries of the socialist community is constructive and realistic, it is a programme of concrete steps. The peoples need lasting peace, detente, and equal cooperation rather than confrontation and fresh military and political crises, the news analyst stresses.

U.S. MILITARIZATION OF OUTER SPACE CONDEMNED

LD181958 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 18 TASS -- The general debate was concluded at the 27th session of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space underway in Vienna, writes the newspaper IZVESTIYA. In their speeches, heads of the delegations representing some 50 countries of the world summed up the results in the exploration and uses of outer space, expressed their ideas about prospects for the development of international cooperation in the studies of outer space and practical use of space science and technology.

Head of the Soviet delegation Academician O. Gdenko spoke about the Soviet Union's achievements in the exploration and uses of outer space: The Soviet space programme has a peaceful, humane character, the newspaper points out in this connection. It is known to all that the Soviet Union was the first to begin the exploration of outer space in peaceful purposes and is doing everything possible to prevent its use as a new sphere of the arms race. Striving to promote the solution of this task, the Soviet Union in 1983 assumed unilaterally the commitment not to emplace anti-satellite weapons in outer space; in other words, imposed a unilateral moratorium on such launchings for as long as other states, including the USA, will be keeping from launching anti-satellite weapons of any type into outer space. The Soviet Union views such a moratorium as an initial step to a complete ban on anti-satellite weapons.

The Washington strategists, IZVESTIYA writes, plan to emplace in outer space components of armaments systems of principly new character which, combined with armaments on the ground -- above all, nuclear armaments -- are expected to ensure for the United States the long-coveted "absolute military superiority."

In view of these facts, the participants in the session -- representatives of socialist countries, developing countries, as well as a number of Western states -- declared against militarization of outer space, for the adoption of urgent effective measures so that outer space should remain peaceful. But this does not suit the USA at all. The head of the U.S. delegation tried to take the debate in the committee away from the main question, that of the peaceful uses of outer space. He asserted that this problem should be discussed in the United Nations Committee on Disarmament. Meanwhile, it is known that the United Nations General Assembly envisaged that the committee on the peaceful uses of outer space should deal with the question of preventing militarization of outer space.

The Vienna newspapers view the step of the U.S. representative as an attempt to block the work of the committee's session discussing the most topical problem of the present, IZVESTIYA writes in conclusion.

USTINOV TO LEAD EXERCISE IN GDR, POLAND, CSSR

PM271548 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

["In the USSR Armed Forces" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Beginning on 28 June, a staff exercise involving troops and naval forces of the Soviet Armed Forces is to be held on the territory of the GDR, Poland, and the CSSR, and also in the southern part of the Baltic Sea under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

The exercise is being held with a view to improving the training of staffs and the combat skill of troops and rehearsing questions of the control of troops and naval forces.

BOOK DOCUMENTING RECENT CEMA SUMMIT PUBLISHED

LD262044 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Politicheskaya Literatura publishing house has brought out a booklet entitled: The Economic Summit Comference of the CEMA Member-Countries.

The book contains documents and materials of this conference, which was held in Moscow 12-14 June, 1984. It includes a news report on the conference, the speeches by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Kremlin reception in honor of the participants in the conference, the statement on the main directions of the further development and deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation among the CEMA member-countries on safeguarding peace and international economic cooperation, and other documents.

ATTACHE DANILOV ON MURMANSK BLAST, KAL INCIDENT

OW271409 Hong Kong AFP in English 1328 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 (AFP) -- The politico-military situation in the Far East reflects growing East-West tension worldwide, Colonel Yuriy Danilov, military attache at the Soviet Embassy here, said today.

Addressing a press conference at the Foreign Correspondents Club, Col. Danilov blamed this tension on the United States, which "considers the Far East as belonging to a sphere of vital interest. This results in an increase of (the) American military presence in the region." The situation is "so serious, it's time to stop exchanging angry words." "It's time to start (a) constructive dialogue," he said. He added that events were following the same pattern as in Europe a few years ago.

The United States had decided to increase their military strength in Europe. It then launched a "psychological war" by drawing attention to a so-called Soviet military threat and saying that the Western camp was less well armed than the Eastern bloc. The next step was the deployment of Pershing nuclear missiles in Western Europe, he said.

The scenario seems to be repeating itself in this region, he added. "The Soviet threat is mentioned more and more often by officials and the press. U.S. forces in the Far East are increasing and getting new rockets and nuclear weapons."

Commenting on the U.S.-Japanese consultations on security begun in Honolulu on Monday, Col. Danilov said that any military reinforcements by these two countries could lead to a further increase in regional tension.

Col. Danilov also said he had no information about an explosion that, according to U.S. intelligence, occurred recently at a major Soviet naval base, near Murmansk, killing hundreds of people and causing severe damage.

In reply to a question, Col. Danilov reiterated the Soviet position on the downing of a South Korean (KAL) airliner with 269 people aboard in Soviet airspace last September.

"Competent Soviet officials have enough data to be absolutely sure the KAL plane was on a spying mission," he said, adding that from the point of view of Soviet defence, a plane did not have to be carrying listening or observation equipment to be considered on a spying mission. "At the time of the incident, we know there were two U.S. spy planes near the Soviet border."

The South Korean plane was used "to provoke a very energetic response of the Soviet anti-aircraft defense" as a means of testing the Soviet capacity to respond to an intrusion of its airspace, he said.

U.S., NATO OBSTRUCTING SOVIET PROPOSALS AT UN

LD272309 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 27 Jun 84

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] The UN Secretariat has published the preliminary agenda for the 39th UN General Assembly session which opens on 18 September. A report from New York says that the agenda contains 138 questions.

Many of them relate to regional problems, the task of eliminating dangerous sources of tensions in the Near East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean, southern Africa, and Central America. But the main discussion will be on the most topical questions of maintaining peace, preventing the threat of nuclear catastrophe, and the limitation and reduction of arms.

The tone here is set by the numerous constructive proposals put forth by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. At the next session questions of an urgent end to and banning of all tests of nuclear weapons will again be discussed, as well as the freezing of nuclear arsenals, and the prevention of an arms race in space.

As you know, the Soviet Union put forward proposals on banning development and production of new types of mass destruction weapons, guaranteeing the security of states which do not possess nuclear weapons, banning chemical weapons and many others -- a whole integral group of initiatives, which, if adopted by the international community, would further the cause of strengthening international security substantially.

However it is clear that the implementation of these noble tasks is impossible as long as the United States and its close allies in NATO hold to their former positions, which are not constructive. I would remind you that at the previous session the United States was the sole country which voted against all proposals without exception on freezing nuclear arsenals and preventing the militarization of space. This fact, you understand, speaks for itself.

KOSTIN PRAISES WORK OF ILO SESSION IN GENEVA

LD272043 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva, June 27 TASS -- The 70th session of the General Assembly of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has done a definite amount of positive work, Leonid Kostin, the head of the Soviet delegation, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Issues, has told a news conference here. The delegates unanimously denounced the apartheid policies in South Africa, existing thanks to active support from the United States, other NATO countries, and transnational corporations. The session worked out projects and recommendations on statistics and work hygiene.

The International Labour Organisation, he said, is still to make a long way before its activity meets the genuine hopes and aspirations of all working people of the world. The delegations from the USSR and other socialist countries, as well as from several developing nations vigorously backed the idea of turning the ILO into an organisation which would uphold the vital interest of the working people and considerably increase its totally insufficient contribution to the struggle for peace and disarmament.

MUNICH CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT CONCLUDES

LD272153 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Munich, June 27 TASS -- TASS correspondents Vladimir Serov and Viktor Borodich report:

International cooperation in the important sphere of environmental protection promotes the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and all over the world, which, in its turn, is a substantial factor for the preservation of environment. This is pointed out in a final resolution adopted by the International Conference on Environmental Protection which came to a close here today.

The conference, held under the aegis of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe with the aim to develop corresponding provisions of the final document of the Helsinki Conference and the Final Document of the Madrid meeting, was attended by representatives of 29 European and North American countries. The Soviet Union and other socialist states pla·ed a decisive role in convening the conference: They repeatedly came up with important initiatives aimed at developing broad international cooperation in environmental protection. It is on their initiative that the international convention was adopted whose purpose is to reduce the pollution of the atmosphere in the European Continent and thus bring down the damage to environment caused by the atmospheric pollution.

The final resolution adopted by the Munich conference contrary to the objections of the delegation of the U.S. and some other Western countries recognized the relationship between problems of environmental protection and the consolidation of peace and international security. The growing number of countries which expressed readiness and intention to reduce the ejection into the atmosphere of harmful substances, primarily sulphides, by 30 percent in the coming decade is a major practical result of the conference. Participants in the conference expressed hope that the number of those countries would further grow.

The conference discussed and adopted recommendations also on other problems of environmental protection and the rational utilisation of natural resources. It was deemed necessary to hold similar conferences in the future.

INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS SEMINAR OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD260344 Moscow TASS in English 2206 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 25 TASS -- "Peace and Human Rights: Theological Origin and Political Consequences of Confidence-Building Measures"; this is the theme of an international seminar of religious leaders that opened here today.

Taking part in the seminar are representatives of the Conference of European Churches, of the National Council of the Churches of Christ of the United States of America, and the Ecumenical Council of the Churches of Canada. At the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church, which is a member of the Conference of European Churches, the seminar is held in Moscow. The theme of the seminar is connected with the programme of the assistance of Christian churches to the implementation of the accords of the Final Act of the Conference in Helsinki.

"We welcome your important work at the seminar and your noble efforts for the strengthening and creation of trust amon, people and thus for the achievement of new detente in international relations. We believe that this will help us to avert war danger by common efforts and hence to prevent nuclear catastrophe and the perishing of everything living." With these words, Metropolitan of Minsk and Belorussia Filaret opened the seminar's meeting. He conveyed to the participants in the seminar the wishes of success in the work from Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Pimen.

The seminar will last till June 27.

REAGAN CALL FOR BROAD POLITICAL DIALOGUE VIEWED

LD281122 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] President Reagan has addressed a conference on American-Soviet relations in Washington. He tried to disclaim the responsibility for a worsening of these relations. The United States, the President said, proposes resuming a broad political dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Guided by considerations of mass media publicity, Reagan has lately tried to dispel the fears of American votes over the harsh anti-Soviet course of his administration. In 3 and 1/2 years it has managed to undermine and destroy nearly everything positive that had been achieved in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Soviet national daily PRAVDA has described the calls for negotiations coming from Washington as another fraud. The Soviet Union, the paper stresses, is ready to begin talks with the United States on limiting and reducing armaments as early as tommorow if the Reagan administration removes the (?obstacle to negotiations).

REAGAN SPEECH SEEN AS PREELECTION MANEUVER

LD282053 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2005 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Washington, 27 Jun (TASS) -- The speech made by President Reagan in the White House today may be appraised as yet another preelection maneuver by the administration.

Devoting it all to problems of Soviet-American relations, the head of the White House attempted to present things as though his administration has been doing and is continuing to do everything possible to improve relations with the USSR. If one were to believe Reagan, no task is more important for official Washington.

Attempting to find corroboration for his thesis, the President referred in particular to the series of "initiatives" and "proposals" put forward by the United States in the sphere of scientific-technical, cultural, and other exchanges between the two countries.

It is well known, however, that on the "initiative" of the present administration Soviet-American contacts in these spheres -- contacts which many experts were convinced were mutually beneficial -- were limited, brought to a standstill, or even fully blocked. This was pointed out by THE WASHINGTON POST, which recalled in particular that "last September the United States suspended talks with the Soviet Union on renewing the intergovernmental agreement on programs for cultural and scientific-technical exchanges.

By distorting the facts, the head of the administration is plainly now attempting to divest himself of any responsibility for the present state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and, consequently, to dispel those grave apprehensions that the American voters are feeling over the shortsighted policy of the present U.S. Government.

BOVIN: REAGAN TOYING WITH MANKIND'S FATE

PM280927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin under the rubric "Problems and Judgments": "Different Tone, Same Old Tune"]

[Text] When he proclaimed a tough, strongarm course vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, U.S. President R. Reagan made no secret of his aims: to intimidate the "Russians" and to force Moscow to accept American terms for "detente," or, to be more accurate, for an armed peace. The President miscalculated. The Soviet Union did not back down. It was not Moscow that felt scared, but the Americans themselves and their allies. They felt scared because R. Reagan's policy led to a sharp deterioration in Soviet-American relations, to the growth of international tension, and therefore to a lowering of the level of security of the Western powers, the United States included. For many Americans Reagan's actions began to be associated with arrogant adventurism and an increase in the threat of war.

During the first half of his Presidency these sentiments did not greatly bother R. Reagan. But now, on the eve of the elections, when the hunt for votes is the number one task, the President has decided to prove to potential voters that Reagan does not mean war, Reagan means peace and the strengthening of U.S. security. And as for Soviet-American relations, they are certainly not all that bad, and anyhow he, Reagan, is prepared to reach agreement with Moscow tomorrow if you like....

These themes are insistently repeated in many speeches by the President. I will cite the latest example -- his speech to the participants in the national "youth governors" (these are the best pupils in the senior grades, who are familiarized with the duties of the state governors) conference. "I know," the President told them, "that you hear many people insistently claiming that now is the most dangerous time in all history and that tension and hostility have now increased and relations between the two countries are more dangerous than at any time since the Cuban missile crisis. In fact now is not the most dangerous time. Quite the reverse." Things have been worse, the President reassured his young audience.

What about arguments? There are arguments, or, to be more accurate, there is an argument: We have become stronger; therefore, our security has increased. That may sound convincing to schoolchildren. Two six-guns are certainly better than one, so people argued in the prenuclear era. But nowadays the situation is fundamentally different. In the nuclear age it is impossible to strengthen your own security by increasing the danger to someone else. In the nuclear age the only way to conceive of true security is as mutual security.

But people who either cannot or will not understand this are, naturally enough, massed around the White House and, also naturally enough, display total solidarity with the President. "It is fashionable to paint American-Soviet relations," Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director K. Adelman writes, for instance, "as being worse now than at any time in the whole postwar era. Indeed, the picture that is often painted is such as to suggest the idea that we are heading for a nuclear war some time in the near future." K. Adelman tells us to reflect "for a moment" and to ask ourselves: Is this really so? And, of course, his answer is -- of course not.

Justifying his position, K. Adelman tells us to compare the 1,000 days of the Kennedy Presidency with the first 1,200 days of the Reagan Presidency.

In less than 3 years under Kennedy there were events such as the Bay of Pigs fiasco, the failure of the Soviet-American summit in Vienna, the intensification of the U.S. participation in the Vietnam war, and the Cuba crisis. What has happened under Reagan, so K. Adelman believes, certainly cannot be compared with this "cascade of crises."

K. Adelman goes on to examine the seventies, the years of detente (five Soviet-American summits, a multitude of arms control talks, and so forth), and highlights the crises that accompanied detente: The USSR helped the Vietnamese to throw the United States out of Indochina; the 1973 conflict in the Near East, when the United States placed its strategic nuclear forces on the alert; the events in Angola, Ethiopia, Kampuchea, and finally in Afghanistan. And his conclusion is this: "Nothing on a similar scale to these crises has happened in the last 3 years."

It is true that in the last 3 years there have been no crises of an acuteness and scale to compare, say, with the Vietnamese crisis. So why then has detente been in jeopardy? Why is it precisely in the last 3 years that there has been an increase in the sense of alarm and anxiety? And why do so many people all over the world link the crisis of detente and the universal anxiety over the fate of peace to the American Administration's actions? Clearly, however dangerous local crises may be, they are not the only thing that determines the general temperature of world politics.

If you reflect not for a "moment" but seriously, you cannot help concluding that under contemporary conditions the main danger, the main threat to peace is posed by the arms race, the desire to create and deploy new types and new generations of nuclear missile weapons, and the attempts to disrupt the existing strategic military parity. And it is precisely here, in these spheres, that the Reagan administration has done as much as possible to complicate the situation.

As is well known, beginning in 1963, the USSR and the United States concluded a number of important agreements limiting the nuclear arms race. Washington is contending that each of these agreements is imperfect in some respect. Maybe so. But all things are relative. And first steps, small though they may be, are important precisely because they are the first and open up a path that you have to begin if you are to travel to its end. Thus, in 3 and 1/2 years R. Reagan and his team have succeeded in undermining and destroying practically everything that had been done. And this is probably more dangerous than any of the crises listed by K. Adelman.

But has the White House not put forward new proposals on limiting and reducing armaments? I will not dispute the fact that it has -- about medium-range missiles in Europe, about strategic arms, and about chemical weapons. But all these proposals were not even remotely like a compromise taking equal account of both sides' interests. These three proposals, the well-known American specialist on arms control G. Smith writes, "are alike: At first glance, especially to a nonspecialist, they seem sensible. But in fact, as informed specialists realize, they are one-sided proposals not fit to be the subject of talks."

Small wonder that the Soviet Union refuses to take part in such spectacles. We are prepared to conduct negotiations; we are prepared to talk, but only to talk business.

But what chance of that is there when each of the three American "initiatives" has essentially camouflaged a specific program for an arms buildup? In order to make progress at the talks on Eurostrategic weapons, it is necessary to install Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe. In order to get the START talks moving, it is necessary to deploy MX missiles and the Trident II submarines and to create the B-1 bomber. In order to conclude a treaty prohibiting chemical weapons, America must have binary chemical munitions.

"Limitations" and "reductions" indeed. And, if you recall the "space defenses" plan and the program for creating antisatellite weapons, the only thing left to do is shrug your shoulders. There is not a hint of any disarmament here.

The White House's intentions look even more dubious against the background of the grating lamentations about control. The question is put in the following terms: We, the United States says, are in favor of arms limitation and reduction, but we are afraid that you will deceive us and we want to be able to monitor the actual situation and compliance with the pledges that are assumed.

The position is seemingly understandable. We too prefer not merely to trust but also to verify. We too are in favor of control. But, first, it is necessary to discuss control specifically -- what precisely should be monitored, to what extent, and how. Control is not a preliminary condition for talks but an integral component and in a certain sense a subordinate part of them. By regarding problems of control as self-contained, the Americans are effectively barring the way to talks. Second, in the majority of cases it is impossible to ensure total, 100-percent control. Some probability of risk remains. However, experience has shown that agreed mechanisms for elucidating mutual suspicions and discussing disputed issues are capable of reducing this risk to what is, in terms of practical politics, an acceptable minimum. The Americans' position can be compared to that of a person who refuses to take the umbrella offered to him during a heavy downpour because there is a small hole in it.

Finally, a few words about the subjective factor. To all the posts of any significance connected with arms limitation R. Reagan has appointed people who have a firm reputation as "hawks" and have repeatedly opposed agreements with the Soviet Union. I'm afraid that this indicates neither an excessive love of peace on the part of the U.S. President, nor an ardent desire on his part to end the arms race. I'm afraid that, to use the words of the President himself, everything is "quite the reverse."

No, it is not for nothing that people are worried. And it is not for nothing that they link their anxieties to R. Reagan's policy. This policy, which is centered on the uncontrolled buildup of the U.S. strategic potential, on calls for a "crusade" against "world communism," and on insults to and intimidation of the Soviet Union, is what has brought the crisis of Soviet-American relations to its present pitch. The continuation of this policy will cause a still greater destablization of international relations, which, for understandable reasons, will increase the threat of war and reduce America's security. The continuation of this policy will increase the likelihood of the emergence and escalation of crises in various parts of the world. Reagan does not want people to realize this. And he is trying to rehabilitate himself and his policy. Hence the flood of reassuring presidential eloquence. But not everyone is being swayed by this. "Reagan must answer," observer A. Lewis writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES, "for the important role he himself has played in creating the present hostile atmosphere with all its threats. It is necessary to emphasize this because he is now doing everything possible to dissociate himself from what he has done to worsen relations in the last 3 years in order to evade responsibility."

The eloquence may influence his place in the race for the Presidency. But it will not influence the place that R. Reagan now firmly holds in history -- the place of a man toying with the fate of mankind.

U.S. NAVY VESSELS ARMED WITH CRUISE MISSILES

LD280612 Moscow TASS in English 0559 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 28 TASS -- The United States Administration has made another step on the way of building up the nuclear weapons race.

According to a spokesman for the Pentagon, the command of the U.S. Navy has placed in some American naval ships nuclear-tipped cruise missiles with a range of nearly 1,500 miles. The Reagan administration has passed a decision on this measure notwithstanding the fact that the U.S. House of Representatives voted against the placing of cruise missiles Tomahawk in U.S. naval ships.

SHABAYEV: PENTAGON REVEALS WAR PREPARATIONS

LD271455 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev.

The zeal with which the White House is trying to assure all and sundry of its peaceful intentions is growing as the election date is approaching in the United States. According to officials in the American Administration, its head thinks of nothing but ways of "breaking the deadlock" and "reaching an arms control accord."

The reality, however, is such: They in Washington are talking of peace, while preparing for war, or, rather, for wars, either one large-scale or several small ones -- "limited" war in Europe, "local" wars in the Persian Gulf, in East Asia and Central America. This is easily traced from the directives and plans pouring out of the Pentagon to subordinate bodies.

Hardly had the deployment of American Pershing Two's and cruise missiles been started in Western Europe, the Pentagon issued a new military doctrine for its troops in the European "theatre of combat operations" entitled "Air-Land Battle 2000". THE NEW YORK TIMES outlined its essence in the following ways: ensuring the United States and its NATO allies more real chances to victory in case of conflict in Europe. In what way? The field service regulations, compiled on the basis of this doctrine, gives an answer to this query. It lays chief emphasis on the offensive action throughout the depth of the enemy positions which the Pentagon hotheads hope to overrun with the help of a powerful assault from a surprise direction. Who is then talking on the other bank of the Potomac about "peace" and "renouncing" the first-strike concept? Who is saying that the new American missiles in Europe are for "defence"?

This openly aggressive doctrine is intended not only for Europe. High-ranking strategists, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, are planning to apply it to any large battles in Korea, South West Asia and the Middle East. A proper "foundation", as THE WASHINGTON POST put it, is being placed under these plans. Having analysed the allocations for the Pentagon, the newspaper comes to the conclusion that the Reagan administration is systematically preparing for broadening its armed interference in conflicts in Third World countries.

This conslusion is corroborated by other facts, too. The Pentagon is going to base its Central Command (Centcom) close to a "theatre of combat operations" in the Middle East, which was announced by the chief of staff of the U.S. Navy, Admiral James Watkins. Another admiral, William Crowe, who commands the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, devised a new plan of "defending" the Philippine archipelago, dubbed Oplan 1-83, under which the American troops stationed at the zone's largest U.S. military bases of Clark Field and Subic Bay should take part in combat operations. Hardly a day passes without practical preparations being conducted for such actions in various parts of the world: Big Pine and Grenadero-1 war games in Central America, Bright Star in the Middle East, Rimpac'84 in the Pacific Ocean...and so on, and so on.

Who is there talking about peace on the left bank of the Potomac, after all? Well, no matter on what bank of the river the departments of the Washington administration might be situated, they are all doing the same black business: Heightening to the utmost international tension, preparing for war.

ORLOV: SHULTZ MAKES MALICIOUS ATTACKS ON USSR

LD271438 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 27 Jun 84

["Behind a False Mask" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Having institutionalized terrorism as official policy, the Washington administration is making feverish efforts to involve in its criminal interventionist plans all those who are willing to join it in international blackmail and banditry. It is for this purpose that Washington has convened a "conference on international terrorism" with the participation of delegates from the United States, a number of West European countries, Japan, Australia and Israel. It is symptomatic that the role of the direct sponsor of that "conference" was assigned to Israel's Jonathan Institute, so named after the leader of a gory international terrorist operation carried out by Tel Aviv against sovereign Uganda in 1976.

The tenor of the gathering in Washington was set from the outset by high-ranking Washington officials, including U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, well-known for her hostility towards the national liberation movements. Shultz made open malicious attacks on the Soviet Union, making an insidious attempt to link it to terrorism because of the Soviet Union's firm and principled consistent policy of support for the national liberation struggle waged by the peoples and because of its policy of energetic assistance to the emergent developing states. The secretary of state heaped slander on such countries as Libya, Syria, People's Korea, and also on the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Following Shultz, other participants in that gathering tried to turn upside down the problem of "suppressing terrorism." Among them was former Israeli Prime Minister Y. Rabin, who suggested that a special international organisation to suppress terrorism be established with the United States at its head.

In this way the posture of "leading fighters against terrorism" is struck by spokesmen for those forces which institutionalized terrorism as U.S. official policy and which, relying on force, cynically and brazenly claim almost the whole of the world as "a sphere of U.S. vital interests," which ruthlessly ravished the tiny Grenada and which openly declared armed intervention and aggression in Central America to suppress national liberation movements to be the lawful right and moral duty of the United States.

This posture is being struck by those who drafted National Security Council secret Directive 138, signed by President Reagan in April, which asserts the principle of preventive strikes presumably to fight terrorism in other countries but actually to legalize the methods of arbitrariness, gangsterism and terrorism used by the United States more and more often in different parts of the world on its own or by proxy, with the help of mercenary bandits, counterrevolutionaries and killers.

The false mask of fighters against terrorism is being pulled on by those who find allies in the racist regime of South Africa, in the fascist Pinochet dictatorship, in Pol Pot and his bandits who killed millions of their compatriots and in the rapists and killers from today's "death squads" in Central America.

Washington's desire to drag some of its allies into its own terrorist actions is prompted by its wish to bolster and expand its "comprehensive program" of intervention in countries and organizations disliked by the U.S. imperialism. These ambitions are caused also by Washington's desire to camouflage its piratic policy, to make it seem "international" and also to smother the growing tide of world public outrage over Washington's aggressive policy, resting on force, blackmail and terror with regard to sovereign countries and peoples.

GAN ON WASHINGTON'S INTERNATIONAL BRIGANDAGE

LD210933 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- The U.S. Administration is pressing ahead with its plan to make into a law its brazenly declared "right" to brigandage in the international arena. According to reports from Washington, Vitaliy Gan writes in PRAVDA, high-ranking officials have begun a high-pressure campaign with the aim of conditioning U.S. Congress into passing a series of "anti-terrorism" bills.

These are underlined by the recent President Reagan-signed confidential Directive 138 of the National Security Council which provides for "pre-emptive and punitive attacks" on "international terrorists".

Washington, the author writes, makes no secret of who, in its opinion, belongs to that category. With imperial arrogance U.S. leaders include into it independent states, national liberation movements which hinder the realisation of hegemonistic designs of the United States, refusing to yield to U.S. political diktat. Statements made by White House officials mention among others Iran, Iraq, Libya, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and other sovereign countries and progressive movements.

What causes apprehension, Vitaliy Gan writes, is that the United States is increasingly showing its readiness to resort to methods of terror as a means of dealing with other states and peoples. The American press writes that within the framework of a "comprehensive program" the Pentagon has already embarked on concrete planning of punitive actions, while at the same time building up the combat capability of its "special troops". In doing so, it gives due regard to the experience accumulated during the invasion of Grenada, intervention in Lebanon, undeclared war on Nicaragua, provocations against Cuba -- all of which are manifestations of American terrorism at a state level.

One cannot fail to notice, the commentator writes, that the Reagan administration is trying to draw U.S. allies into its terrorist adventures in a bid to escape international isolation. At Washington's bidding, the London summit of the "big Seven" passed a declaration on "international terrorism" and signed relevant "secret agreements" on "improving cooperation and coordination".

The Soviet Union, the commentator writes in conclusion, "emphatically condemns all manifestations of terrorism, whatever their form. At the same time it strongly rejects the attempts of the West led by the U.S.A. at arbitrariness and violence with respect to the peoples working toward national independence".

PHOTO EXHIBIT SHOWS PRC SUBVERSION AGAINST SRV

LD280548 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2050 GMT 27 Jun 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] An exhibition of photographs which has opened in Moscow tells of China's subversive actions against the SRV. The pictures taken by Vietnamese photographers expose the open encroachment by Beijing on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Socialist Vietnam. They provide documentary evidence of flagrant violations of the norms of international law. The continual provocations on the SRV border are a serious obstacle to stability in this region of the world and to the spirit of good-neighborliness in Southeast Asia.

The exhibition graphically corroborates a recent TASS statement. Among other things, this statement said that it would not come amiss for those who wish to teach lessons to independent states to study the lessons of history. It would be extremely shortsighted to think that in 1984 the results and consequences of aggression against Vietnam would be different from 1979.

ZHANG AIPING DISCUSSES MILITARY LINKS WITH U.S.

LD271232 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 27 TASS -- Defence Minister of the People's Republic of China Zhang Aiping, who stayed in the United States on an official visit, left that country for Canada.

The Chinese minister was received by President Reagan. He met with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of State George Shultz, other high-placed representatives of the U.S. Administration.

In the course of the visit Zhang Aiping visited plants of the biggest corporations of the U.S. military-industrial complex -- "Boeing", "Rockwell International", "General Dynamics" and "Hughes Aircraft".

As is noted by the local press, the American-Chinese negotiations had the aim to strengthen military links between the United States and the People's Republic of China. According to news analysts, China shows special interest in "joint production" with the United States of some types of weapons, and also technology of production of a number of contemporary systems of armaments. Nothing was reported in the press about concrete agreements between the two countries on the results of the negotiations.

During the Chinese minister's visit Washington openly demonstrated that the United States, seeking further development of military links with the People's Republic of China, does not, however, intend to give up the "policy of two Chinas". In this connection it is noted here that at a time when Zhang Aiping was in the United States the Pentagon announced the intention to sell Taiwan a batch of C-130H military transport planes of the newest modification.

ZHANG AIPING ARRIVES IN CANADA FOR 9-DAY VISIT

LD280924 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Ottawa June 28 TASS -- Zhang Aiping, the minister of defence of the Chinese People's Republic, arrived here Wednesday for an official nine-day visit.

U.S. DELAYS RATIFICATION OF PRC NUCLEAR PACT

LD272219 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, 27 June TASS -- Many commentaries in the U.S. press have been provoked by the U.S. Administration's postponement of presenting the U.S.-Chinese agreement on cooperation on the use of nuclear energy for ratification by Congress. As is known, this agreement was initialled by the sides on 30 April this year during President Reagan's visit to the PRC.

The press reports that the basic cause of the postponement is criticism on the part of influential circles, including a number of Congressmen, who consider that the agreement lacks guarantees on not transferring U.S. nuclear technology to third countries. They maintain that the text of the agreement, which up to now has not been published, does not contain any such obligations, nor does it envisage appropriate verification procedures.

As is pointed out here, this could influence the discussion of the agreement in Congress, particularly in view of the fact that China has not subscribed to the international treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons of 1968.

In this connection several U.S. observers write of "intelligence data" which the U.S. Administration has on participation by Chinese specialists in the development of nuclear weapons by Pakistan.

L. Speakes, White House representative, expressed the hope that the Chinese side would dispel the United States' "concern" about the "implementation of the provisions of laws which ban transfer of military technology to other countries". However, a representative of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out that all the questions relating to the U.S.-Chinese nuclear agreement had already been discussed fully and resolved in the course of talks held previously, and he expressed regret in connection with the raising of "unnecessary new problems" by the U.S. side.

U.S., JAPAN HOLD ANNUAL SECURITY CONFERENCE

LD280335 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2050 GMT 27 Jun 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] The 3-day annual U.S.-Japanese Consultative Conference on Security Problems is taking place behind closed doors in Hawaii. Local observers consider that the United States is trying to use this conference to put pressure on Japan, so as to involve it still more closely in the implementation of Washington's military-strategic schemes.

ATTACHE WARNS OF U.S., JAPAN MILITARY BUILDUP

OW271031 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO -- A Soviet military expert warned here Thursday that mounting military tensions in the Far East region are following the same pattern seen in Europe several years ago.

"The situation is developing along the same lines as in Europe," Col Yuriy F. Danilov, military and air attache at the Soviet Embassy, told journalists in a rare briefing by a Soviet official at the foreign correspondents' club here.

He said the Soviet Union felt uneasy about what he called a growing tendency to create new military blocs in the Far East region, and warned that any strengthening of Japan-U.S. military ties and buildup in Japan's Defense Forces would only heighten tension in the region.

"We think Tokyo policies in the military field influence our security," Danilov said. He quoted an article in which U.S. security specialist and former Admiral Gene R. Larocque described Japan's intention of blockading the surrounding straits in time of emergency as a virtual "declaration of war" against the Soviet Union.

Japanese and U.S. defense experts are currently meeting in Hawaii for their 15th consultations on bilateral defense cooperation, while Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping reportedly hopes to call here early next month for a meeting with Defense Agency Director General Yuko Kurihara, on Zhang's way back from talks with U.S. defense officials in Washington.

Danilov said the European pattern now being repeated in the Far East involved long-term development of U.S. armaments like the Tomahawk and Pershing II missiles, followed by a "psychological warfare" campaign stressing the Soviet threat and claiming Western bloc forces were militarily behind the Soviet Union.

"The next step in Western Europe is practical steps for NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) countries to develop weaponry and tactical strength," Danilov said through an interpreter, claiming the pattern was now being repeated in the Far East region with warnings of a Soviet military buildup and increasing activity and weapons installation at U.S. bases in the region.

Describing the situation as "serious," Danilov called for urgent dialogue to establish confidence-building measures in the Far East, saying previous Soviet proposals for dialogue and arms reduction in the region had met with no response.

U.S. EXPLANATION OF KAL INCIDENT REJECTED

LD262211 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo June 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

The United States Embassy in Tokyo has circulated the so-called "official explanation" in which Washington prooflessly tried to refute the numerous evidence given by authoritative experts and deputies of the Japanese parliament that a South Korean airliner invaded the Soviet Union's air space in September last on an assignment of the U.S. special services for purposes of spying. The "document" fabricated in the White House was formally addressed to the committee of the families of the passengers who died during the incident, the committee that issued in Tokyo a statement earlier this year accusing the Reagan administration of deliberately dooming people to death. In the opinion of the local press the U.S. "explanation" has the purpose of dampening the wave of exposure of criminal methods of the masterminds of this horrible provocation that rose in Japan.

The influential weekly SHUKAN GENDAI writes, specifically, that the facts that came to light in the recent time show irrefutably that the so-called incident involving the South Korean plane was a plot of the Reagan administration unprecedented for its scope. The Reagan administration enlisted for the staging of this operation the services of a number of ground tracking stations, RC-135 reconnaissance planes, ships and a submarine, the Ferret-D spy satellite. It became known to the weekly that only three days after the incident the major British insurance company "Lloyd's" actually admitted in its documents that the South Korean airliner had been performing a "special mission". This solid firm having its own ramified intelligence network could have arrived at this conclusion only on the basis of undoubted information, SHUKAN GENDAI holds.

With a reference to informed sources the weekly points out that leaders and pilots of the South Korean airline have long been in the upkeep of the U.S. special services that used them for espionage operations. When sending the "Boeing-747" plane deep into the Soviet air space to collect information about operations of the anti-aircraft defences of the USSR, they in Washington knew in advance that people on board the airliner were in mortal danger. But they watched in cold blood the airliner's flight with the use of every means of technical intelligence at their disposal, SHUKAN GENDAI writes.

"The provocations and acts of spying with the use of planes, including passenger airliners, is Washington's favourite method in waging the 'secret war'," Hisahiro Mineo, one of the leading Japanese military experts, told journalists here. "Therefore we are not guaranteed that the White House will not try again to repeat somewhere as horrible an action as the one that involved the South Korean 'Boeing-747'".

USTINOV RECEIVES SRV DEFENSE MINISTER 26 JUN

BK280054 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] On 26 June in Moscow, Soviet Marshal Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the USSR, received Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense of the SRV. Also present were Soviet Marshal Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice minister of national defense, and chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces; and Soviet Marshal Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice minister of national defense of the USSR.

The two sides exchanged views on issues of mutual concern. The reception was conducted in an intimate and friendly atmosphere.

CHAUSOV ON USSR-SRV SATELLITE COMPUTER LINK

PM270918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[L. Chausov report under the rubric "On the Spot": "Search Via Space"]

[Text] This interesting experiment is nearing completion today. It has been conducted simultaneously in the Soviet Union and Vietnam. That is why, in the VDU room at the International Center for Scientific and Technical Information (ICSTI), you can now become a participant in a transcontinental, or rather "transcosmic," contact between Soviet and Vietnamese scientists. I was lucky enough to witness an animated "dialogue" between scientific workers in Hanoi and a computer in Moscow.

...The inquiry message travels in green lines across the screen of the VDU -- the terminal. A session of long-distance access to the ICSTI data bases from the distant country is taking place via the Soviet Statsionar communications satellite. The purpose of the experiment is to develop a permanent line between the two capitals.

Over there in Hanoi, my interlocutors explained to me, the Vietnamese specialist Nguyen Khak Shon is pressing a VDU keyboard, and we instantly read on the screen of our own monitor which data from the Moscow information "bank" are of interest to our colleague in Hanoi.

"The comprehensive experiment on the Hanoi-space-Moscow route," Soviet specialist Yu. Gornostayev explains, "involves, as well as the ICSTI, the Central Institute of Scientific and Technical Information in Vietnam and the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Applied Automated Systems in the USSR. Communications experts in the two fraternal countries helped to create this unique 'bridge' through space. It is useful for the successful organization of search sessions for scientific data at a huge distance from the data base. Incidentally, a similar experiment has already been conducted on the Moscow-space-Havana route. Thus, step by step, we are approaching the creation of a network of centers for the automated exchange of information among the CEMA countries."

I saw how smoothly the equipment, manufactured in the CEMA countries, operates. Armed with such machinery, it is possible to reliably maintain information contact: There is the Bulgarian electronic system ESTED, the Hungarian Videoton apparatus, and a computer made at the Robotron combine in the GDR.

"What information do our Vietnamese friends ask for?" Horst (Koshe), a staffer at the center who is from the GDR, erlarges on my question.

"They carry out a search, for instance, in the nuclear physics data base: INIS [expansion unknown]. Our SRV colleagues are also interested in our information banks within the framework of the international specialized system of scientific research work. It is characteristic that the experiment itself is being implemented on the basis of a program lasting through 1985 for assistance in developing Vietnamese information science, and the results will expand the horizons of the SRV's national system of scientific and technical information. Since 1981 the ICSTI has supplied some 40,000 descriptions of different documents in response to our Vietnamese colleagues' inquiries, and now the potential for the transfer of knowledge will be still more large-scale."

...What about having a go at a space dialogue myself? The operator yields his seat to me. Barely touching the VDU keyboard, I make "contact," and the signals are carried off into distant space, asking: "How is the work going?" And at once bright green lines appear before my eyes. Distant Hanoi replies: "Everything's fine. Thanks!"

Yes, the experiment being conducted by USSR and SRV scientists is yielding good fruit for all the participants. The fraternal countries' scientific and technical collaboration is, as always, coming up to expectations.

U.S.-AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE PARTNERSHIP QUESTIONED

PM270943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Skalkin report under the rubric "The Press Reports": "Highly Significant Quotation Marks"]

[Text] Sydney, 25 Jun -- "Once again the Australians are being kept in ignorance of a substantial modernization of one of the 'joint' defense facilities on Australian soil." With these words the well-known Sunday newspaper the NATIONAL TIMES, in a recent issue, returns to a theme which has deeply concerned the public in that country for many years. It is no accident that the word "joint" is in highly significant quotation marks. If the Australians do not know what the American allies are doing at the military bases scattered across the map of the country, how can there be any question of collaboration? These circumstances are the theme of the latest revelations in the NATIONAL TIMES.

The headline about William (Pinville's) article in the newspaper says: "Modernization for Nuclear War." It emerges from information obtained by the journalist from American sources and hitherto unknown to the Australian public, that the United States is expanding a strategic communications station in (Narrangar), stepping up its role in guiding American missiles to their targets. The $126 million appropriated for this station has been approved by the relevant committee of the U.S. Congress. Construction work will begin here next January.

"Despite pious statements from various Australian governments to the effect that (Narrangar) is designed for deterrence and early warning against a surprise Soviet attack, the latest work to modernize the base increases its role in American nuclear war strategy," the NATIONAL TIMES writes.

This kind of thing has happened repeatedly in the history of the American-Australian partnership. In 1978, for instance, there was a great deal of fuss here about the scandalous ignorance of the then Australina defense minister about "improvements" being carried out at the North West Cape base -- another U.S. strategic facility, also "joint." In order to put an end to the incident, at the time, the NATIONAL TIMES writes, the Pentagon undertook to "inform Australia fully about any possible or forthcoming decisions on operations at all American facilities on its territory." By all appearances, the newspaper goes on, the U.S. Administration does not consider itself bound by this agreement.

STROUGAL, ORTEGA RECEPTION SPEECHES CITED

LD280836 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 28 June 84

[Text] Prague June 28 TASS -- The Czechoslovak people have always solidarised with the people of Nicaragua in their struggle for freedom and a better future. We support and will continue supporting their struggle for preserving the territorial integrity of Nicaragua and against the forces of [redacted] aggression and intervention, said Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and chairman of the Government of Czechoslovakia. He held on Wednesday a reception in honour of a party and government delegation of Nicaragua now staying here on a working visit.

Referring to the situation on the European Continent Lubomir Strougal said that the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe is an attempt by imperialism to achieve military superiority. The forced response to this move was the deployment of operational-tactical weapons in the territories of Czechoslovakia and the GDR. Yet our desire for disarmament remains unchanged. The peace proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries remain in force, the Czechoslovak leader stressed.

Speaking in reply Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the Guiding Council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua, said that U.S. imperialism has inherited from fascism its philosophy of death and violence. This philosophy is opposed by the peoples of the world. During our visit to socialist countries we were aware everywhere of their firm and invariable support for the just struggle of Nicaragua for freedom and a happy future. We know that we can count on your solidarity. This gives us fresh strength in the struggle against the imperialist threat. We are confident that our revolution and our people will win a historic victory, Daniel Ortega said.

ORTEGA GIVES NEWS CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE

LD280912 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 28 TASS -- The aggressive policy of the USA is the main obstacle in the way of a peaceful political settlement in Central America. This was said by Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the Guiding Council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua, at a press conference here on Wednesday.

The USA, he said, is not interested in constructive, realistic talks with Nicaragua. Thus, the recent visit of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to Managua turned out to be merely a propaganda trick connected with the forthcoming presidential elections in the USA. Washington, specifically, insists on the question of Nicaragua's relations with the socialist states to be included in the agenda of negotiations with Nicaragua. This is an absurd demand, one encroaching on Nicaragua's sovereignty. We are developing fraternal relations with the socialist countries. And this is our internal matter that cannot be the subject of any speculations.

The tense situation in the border districts in the south and north of Nicaragua is due to U.S. interference. The forces of mercenaries, directed by the Pentagon and the CIA and operating from the territories of Honduras and Costa Rica, make attacks on civilian targets and kill civilians. But all their armed actions are repulsed by the Nicaraguan people, Daniel Ortega said.

CHERNENKO CONGRATULATES NEW PCI HEAD NATTA

LD271702 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent a telegram to Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

The telegram says: "I congratulate you on the election as general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, and wish you every success in your activities at this responsible post in the struggle for the interests of the working people, for peace, disarmament, democracy and social progress.

"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is ready to continue to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Italian Communist Party".

NATTA REAFFIRMS PLAN TO CONTINUE PCI LINE

LD271705 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Rome June 27 TASS -- Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, spoke at the full-scale meeting of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) that was held here.

Speaking of the policy of the PCI, Alessandro Natta said, in part, that it would be characterised by the effort to renovate and transform Italian society in democratic conditions. He made special note of the paramount significance in a nuclear age of efforts to preserve peace and to establish a new inter-connection between the struggle for peace, socialism and liberation of peoples with the actual state of affairs in the sphere of peaceful co-existence, detente, balanced and verifiable disarmament right down to the elimination of blocs.

We are aware of the imperative need of resolving major problems which characterise the present complicated time through which the world is living, Alessandro Natta went on to say. Nuclear war is unthinkable as far as human reason and conscience are concerned, and still, international tensions are running high, he said. The leader of Italian Communists noted that the PCI would continue to work to ensure that Italy should make its contribution to the cause of relaxation of international tensions.

Speaking of the political situation which has taken shape in the country after the elections to the European Parliament, the PCI general secretary said in the near future PCI Central Committee would carry though a detailed analysis of the results of the voting and draw political conclusions which the PCI should make in conjunction with its election success, described by the leadership as "historic", and in conjunction with the failure of the political course of the parties of the ruling coalition.

Alessandro Natta said that the PCI would continue to steer the political line charted by the recent party congresses.

BEGLOV COMMENTS ON MITTERRAND'S KREMLIN TALKS

AU271220 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jun 84 p 5

[Article by Spartak Beglov, NOVOSTI political observer: "Soviet-French Dialogue in Times Difficult for Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet-French negotiations held during President Francois Mitterrand's visit to the USSR were positively evaluated in Moscow. There are several reasons for this positive assessment.

The first reason is that the visit of the French state leader to the USSR and the negotiations in the Kremlin represent positive factors in themselves. The visit is an important event. It represents an act of implementing the traditionally good relations between the two peoples, as well as an intensification of the dialogue between the two states. This dialogue has always been marked by a constructive character throughout the years of the postwar period and has been of invaluable beneficial influence on East-West relations, as well as upon inter-European relations. If this dialogue has been interrupted from time to time, or if periods of stagnation have occasionally developed, the initiative for this was certainly not on the Soviet side.

This time we can say that both countries showed a tendency toward better mutual understanding and a drawing closer of their stands.

Second, we must point out that the visit has given a respective impetus to the large scale cooperation between the two countries in the economic, scientific, and cultural sectors. This is no less important for the preservation of the material base of these bilateral relations.

Third, the common stands on a number of issues connected with the alleviation of the nuclear arms race, issues that demand urgent attention and solution, have been confirmed during the visit. Among these issues are those pertaining to preventing the arms race from being transferred to space, the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and the total ban of chemical weapons.

Last but not least, we should by no means underestimate the fact that the common concern over the aggravation of the international situation was expressed during the visit, and what is even more important -- the common view was voiced that no further exacerbation of the situation should be permitted.

Justice, however, demands that we should point out the differences in the views of Moscow and Paris regarding the reasons for the alarming and drastic change for the worse in international relations. This is where the differences in ideologies, and the different stands on a number of foreign political problems were apparent.

However, everything could be clear on this question. France, as a nuclear state and as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, bears no less responsibility for the fate of peace than other such countries. Since the French foreign policy leaders began to stress, with particular emphasis in recent years, their adherence to common "Atlantic" and "Western" values, the Soviet side frankly stated its view during the negotiations, pointing out the disastrous consequences for the cause of peace resulting from this line of policy that the United States -- the leading Western power -- is pursuing.

To rely on the fact that the USSR will make concessions under pressure would be a total mistake. This is why the French president was openly told as follows: To expect the USSR to conduct negotiations under the aim of Pershing and cruise missiles means to adopt an unconstructive stand, a one-sided stand, based on ultimatum.

Negotiations can become possible only in the event that the United States and NATO adopt practical measures leading to the restoration of the situation that prevailed prior to the deployment of American missiles, which is likely to automatically produce cancellation of the reciprocal measures adopted by the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

In his talk with Francois Mitterrand, Konstantin Chernenko once again convincingly stated how sincerely the Soviet Union considers the prevention of nuclear war -- the main danger threatening mankind -- as a "must" in its policy. It is in this connection and context that we should understand the particular emphasis Moscow now lays on the fact that the new, monstrously menacing arms race in space should be prevented at all costs.

President Mitterrand set forth his government's well-known stand as regards the issue of strategic armaments and nuclear weapons in Europe in the spirit of the arguments about "independent nuclear forces" in France and pertaining to the common policy of the Atlantic alliance. At the same time, he once again recalled France's stand and support for the prevention of the militarization of space and he expressed himself in favor of rapid progress on such issues as the renunciation of first use of force, a total ban on chemical weapons, and so forth.

In the year of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France, as well as between the Soviet Union and numerous other European states, the wish jointly confirmed by Moscow and Paris to pursue the all-European process of development and their resolve to devote efforts to expanding cooperation in all sectors and to achieving agreements likely to produce a consolidation of mutual confidence and strengthening of security in Europe, assumes particular importance.

EARLY END TO FONTAINEBLEAU COMPROMISE PREDICTED

LD271534 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] In Fontainebleau Palace near Paris the 10 Common Market countries ended a conference at the level of heads of state and government on 26 June. Now a background story about the session of the commission of European communities from our commentator Viktor Shlenov:

After many hours of tense debate amid reciprocal recriminations and accusations, the leaders of the EEC nations arrived at a compromise decision regarding the size of Britain's contribution to the EEC budget. After the failure of the three preceding summits in Stuttgart, Athens, and Brussels, a new setback could have become a real disaster for the Common Market. The British newspaper THE GUARDIAN said on the eve of the session that the summit in Fontainebleau was the last chance to prevent financial chaos in the Common Market. But it was not only the menace of financial bankruptcy that forced the leaders of the 10 EEC nations to make mutual concessions.

The Fontainebleau conference took place only a week after the elections to the European Parliament. Those elections showed the indifference and skepticism of the West Europeans regarding a single Europe. The confidence of the broad sections of the public in the Common Market's ability to solve pressing economic problems has been badly shaken, and so the West European leaders were to give by all means -- at least externally -- a new impulse to this organization whose popularity has been falling with each passing year.

However, the compromise worked out in the Fontainebleau Palace is not a good enough reason for optimism, as many Western specialists believe, since the compromise is temporary and fragile.

The British are displeased because they have failed to get everything they wanted; the accord about a rebate on the British contribution to the EEC kitty will be in the force for only 3 or 4 years. The other Common Market nations are also unhappy, because their contributions to the kitty is [as heard] going up accordingly.

But the main thing is this: The participants in the Fontainebleau summit did not deal with any of the substantial problems that are uppermost on the minds of broad sections of the people in the EEC countries. Unemployment is steady on the rise. The total of jobless people in the Common Market is now over the 13 million mark. The rate of inflation is high, and the cost of living is rising. These pressing problems, too, failed to draw any attention of the participants of the conference. The leaders of the 10 EEC countries failed to touch also on such a sensitive issue as crude pressure from Washington and the United States monopolies in the economic area. By the way, the day the West European leaders gathered in the former royal palace near Paris, major American banks announced a new rise in the primary interest rates. This move will be another blow to the West European economies, since more capital will flow from them to cross the Atlantic. That is the price of the much-vaunted Atlantic partnership.

It has thus become possible to iron out the differences for the time being. But will it be for too long? I don't think so, for the EEC was set up in the interests of the monopolies, and it is practically impossible to reduce these interests to a common denominator.

ZHOLKVER COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF EC SUMMIT

LD272051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] A routine meeting of heads of state and government of the West European Economic Community has ended at Fontainebleau near Paris. Here is a latest news commentary. Our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver is at the microphone:

The presidents and prime ministers of the 10 countries of West Europe, who spent 2 days in innumerable marathon sittings in the former country palace of the French kings, loudly proclaimed victory for European solidarity in their interviews today. West German Chancellor Kohl was especially loud in his proclamation of good news for Europe and its citizens.

However, what really happened at Fontainebleau? At this latest meeting of the leaders of the notorious Common Market an attempt was made somehow to settle the very acute differences which have for a long time now been eating away at this closed economic grouping. It was a question above all of Britain's long-standing demand that the size of its contribution to the West European treasury should be reduced. After fierce clashes at the previous three summit meetings in Stuttgart, Athens, and Brussels the nine were this time forced to yield to London's insistence, which was threatening otherwise to cease its payments altogether. That would be tantamount to bankruptcy for the Common Market. However, the decision adopted at Fontainebleau to make some reduction in Britain's contribution is only an interim one, and the financial problem remains, as the Western press itself expresses it, a delayed action bomb for a united Europe.

Now let us look at what sort of Europe in general is being discussed. The most important questions now stirring Europeans were not solved at Fontainebleau -- not the problem of ensuring security in the continent nor, for instance, the issue of mass unemployment in West Europe.

It is truly symbolic that at the very moment when the Fontainebleau meeting was coming to an end demonstrations and meetings of solidarity with the British miners and the West German metal-workers, who are striking in protest at the growth of unemployment, were being held in many West European countries. No, it was not the Europe of citizens that was represented at the palace of the French kings, but the Europe of the monopolies, and the decisions were taken not in the interests of the working people but for the sake of ensuring fresh profits for the major concerns of West Europe.

FRG'S LAMBSDORFF RESIGNS IN BRIBERY SCANDAL

LD271228 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Bonn June 27 TASS -- Otto Lambsdorff has resigned as economics minister of the FRG, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl accepted the resignation, it was reported here by a spokesman for the FRG Government.

Lambsdorff's resignation is caused by his involvement in a big scandal -- the so-called "Flick affair." That scandal flared up last year when the public learnt about facts of illegal financial manipulations and bribery by West German concerns of a number of leading politicians of the FRG, including members of the present-day government. Under the public pressure FRG judicial bodies were compelled to start an investigation. Lambsdorff's parliamentary immunity was lifted. The Bonn public prosecutor brought against him charges of his involvement in getting bribes from the Flick concern in exchange for tax concessions.

According to press reports, the "Lambsdorff case" is only the tip of the iceberg of financial machinations and bribery in top echelons of power in the FRG. Many other industrial concerns and banks of the FRG were engaged in such affairs. As was reported by the STERN magazine, the election campaigns of the CDU/CSU and the Free Democratic Party were financed from the "black funds."

Book-keeping accounts fell into the hands of representatives of the prosecution. And from those accounts it is clear that "Veba," "Heinkel," "Centis" concerns, the "Deutsche Bank" and "Dresdner Bank" were making "donations." Those operations were of a broad character, this being proved by the fact that front firms and organizations, formed also in other countries to avoid control from FRG financial instances, were attracted to conduct those operations.

VOROTNIKOV MEETS WITH FRG PLANNING MINISTER

LD271652 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Jun 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, today received Zoepel, minister for town and country planning of North-Rhine-Westphalia, and had a friendly conversation with him.

PONOMAREV MEETS BELGIAN COMMUNIST LEADER

LD271616 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today had a meeting with Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium, who is now staying in the Soviet Union on holiday.

During the meeting which passed in a comradely atmosphere, Boris Ponomarev and Louis Van Geyt exchanged views on issues of mutual interest.

RYABOV LEADS TRADE DELEGATION TO TURKEY

LD271246 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 27 Jun 84

["USSR-Turkey: Fruitful Economic Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- The next regular session of the Soviet-Turkish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation will become another step in the further expansion of fruitful trade and economic contacts between the Soviet Union and the Turkish Republic. A Soviet delegation led by Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations, flew out from Moscow to Turkey today.

Bilateral cooperation in the construction of economic projects by joint efforts is well developed. During the past few years projects in the power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the chemicals industry have been built in Turkey in this way. Diverse Soviet-made equipment has been installed in them and is operating efficiently. Recently a factory has been finished in Mersin; it will produce bichromate and sodium sulphide.

Major projects of cooperation also include the Iskenderun Steel Plant, which is being expanded to produce two million tons of steel products a year, a sulphuric acid plant in Bandirma, an oil refinery in Izmir and the Orhaneli Thermal Power Station.

The first project of the Turkish aluminium industry, a plant at Seydisehir, was built jointly by Soviet and Turkish engineers and workers. The Western countries, unwilling to lose a lucrative market for their aluminium products, refused to help Turkey in building that plant and it was only thanks to cooperation with the USSR that the republic got the possibility to develop that modern industry.

Business relations between the USSR and Turkey have always rested on the principle of mutual benefit. By way of payment for the equipment and technical assistance made available by the USSR to Turkish organisations, Turkey exports to the Soviet Union Alumina, farm products and traditional goods.

FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATS VISIT USSR 15-21 JUN

PM271028 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Guests From Finland"]

[Text] Under the plan for contacts between the CPSU and the Finnish Social Democratic Party [SSDP], a group of SSDP journalists headed by L. Sivonen, chief of the party central apparatus' information department, was in the Soviet Union 15 through 21 June.

The guests from Finland visited Moscow and Novosibirsk Oblast, went to industrial and agricultural enterprises and scientific and cultural institutions, and familiarized themselves with Soviet people's life and the activity of the mass media.

The Finnish journalists had talks on questions of interest to them at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda and International Departments Novosibirsk Obkom, the PRAVDA editorial office, TASS, and APN.

ABRAMS SHOWS U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS HYPOCRISY ON RSA

LD270328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The hypocritical and two-faced approach of the Reagan administration to the question of human rights has once more been displayed with all obviousness in the recent statement by Reagan's adviser on this problem, Assistant Secretary of State Abrams.

In Abrams' words, the United States has no wish to tell Pretoria what internal policy it should pursue. This effectively means that the White House is closing its eyes to the flagrant violations of human rights in South Africa, to the discrimination against 72 percent of the country's population.

KULIK ASSESSES EFFECTS OF ARMS RACE ON AFRICA

LD272037 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 27 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

Certain persons in developing African countries, including some of their leaders, held until recently that the global problems of war and peace are not priority problems for them, that these problems are only the concern of industrialised states or even only great powers. But the alarming developments in the world refute such a conclusion and prove to those who hoped to keep apart from international storms that the course of imperialism at the heightening of tension affects directly all states, all peoples.

Suffice it to say that when acute international crises developed in the recent years Washington considered more than 20 times the possibility of using nuclear weapons, only four times against the USSR and in the remaining cases against developing countries.

The appearance of new U.S. "Pershing-2's" and cruise missiles in Western Europe causes an understandable concern in African countries. For the range of those missiles, particularly those deployed in Sicily, makes it possible to train them on vast territories in Africa up to the equator. None other than former President of the United States Richard Nixon admitted in a conversation with West German journalists that lethal missiles deployed at Comiso will be trained also at targets in Africa and in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, it has been established and generally recognised that Africa's ecology will inevitably be destroyed as a result of a sharp change of the climate during the explosion of even an insignificant part of the ammunition stockpiled at present. It is not accidental that people in Africa come increasingly to realise the fact that the destinies of Africa are inseparable from the destinies of entire humanity, that the movement is spreading to turn Africa into a nuclear-free zone and free from armed conflicts.

Stepping up the arms race and elevating terrorism to the rank of its state policy, Washington is also involving developing countries in this arms race. As a result the military spending in Africa rose in the past quarter of a century nearly 20-fold, to reach about 12 billion dollars a year (without taking the Republic of South Africa into consideration). This means that African countries that experience a constant shortage of funds for social and economic development have been deprived of hundreds of new schools and hospitals, factories, and plantations. As dean of the law department of Lagos University, Professor M. (?Jomo) put it partly, the funds spent on armaments late in the seventies -- early in the eighties would have been enough to turn Sahara into an ever green orchard.

This means that millions of people would have no longer been dying of hunger in Africa. Tens of millions of children could have not been suffering from chronic malnutrition.

It is not accidental that the severest economic plight in Africa is experienced now by countries that are high on the list of the recipients of the U.S. military aid -- Zaire, Somalia, Chad. Becuase of Washington's military aid, the noose of debts is tightening on those countries, their reserves are being depleted, their overall economic development is being adversely affected. Meanwhile, the leading corporations and the entire military-industrial complex of the USA get huge profits from that "aid" to Africa, and are able to harness African countries more securely to the interests of U.S. imperialism.

This is why the demand of the present times to put an end to the arms race and tension and to embark on disarmament, detente, and development is realised ever clearer in newly-free countries. This is why the idea that the ending of the arms race is the most important condition of the improvement of the world economic situation, the idea expressed in the declaration of the recent economic summit conference of the CMEA member-countries in Moscow, met with universal understanding and support in newly-free countries.

CASTRO HOLDS TALKS WITH JESSE JACKSON IN HAVANA

LD272126 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Havana, June 27 TASS -- Talks between the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro and prominent American public figure and politician Jesse Jackson seeking presidential nomination from the Democratic Party were held in the Havana Palace of the Revolution.

It was stressed at the press conference here that questions connected with the normalisation of Cuban-American relations and topical problems of the international situation were discussed during the talks. The sides declared in support of the efforts of the "Contadora Group" aimed at the quest of peaceful ways of the settlement of the crisis in Central America. They stressed that the problems of the region must be decided on the basis of the respect for people's rights to self-determination and non-interference in their internal affairs.

The present situation in Latin America is a result of the acute social and economic problems and the appalling situation of broad masses of the people, Fidel Castro said. We hold that the vast funds that are now spent for military purposes can and must be used for the solution of problems of the developing countries, the Cuban leader said. Nobody needs war, he said.

C. AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALISTS MEET IN HAVANA

PM271007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Bogomolov article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "The Havana Forum"]

[Text] Havana -- The first consultative conference of the Central American and Caribbean countries' anti-imperialist organizations has been held in the Cuban capital. Representatives of more than 30 parties and national liberation movements participated. A joint communique was adopted. The region's progressive press characterizes it as a document of great political significance and a vivid demonstration of solidarity among the fighters against imperialism, reaction, and colonial and neocolonial oppression in this vast region of the world.

The common views and positions demonstrated at the Havana forum were expressed primarily in the unanimous assessment of the explosive situation that has taken shape in the Caribbean through Washington's fault. The Reagan administration, the conference noted, is impudently laying claim to the role of international policeman and shamelessly interfering in the internal affairs of small countries, even resorting to open aggression in so doing. Imperialism's strong-arm pressure is being felt both by the victims of armed adventures and by the other countries of the region which are suffering from the world capitalist economic crisis, mass unemployment, hunger, and poverty.

The conference participants were unanimous not only in their understanding of the causes and consequences of the current deterioration of the situation in Central America but also in formulating the strategy and tactics of the struggle against Washington's expansion and the tyranny of its puppets. Coordinated actions in support of socialist Cuba, all-around assistance to revolutionary Nicaragua, and increasing solidarity with the patriots in El Salvador, Guatemala, and other countries in the region were considered the most topical tasks. An urgent matter is to launch a broad campaign in defense of the people of Grenada, which is occupied by the U.S. military.

Apart from the immediate guidelines, the Havana forum also put forward the long-term goals of the struggle to turn the Caribbean into a zone of lasting peace. This, the communique points out, requires the removal of foreign military bases, a moratorium on the deployment of nuclear weapons in the region, the banning of military, economic, and political aggression in all forms, the rejection of the use of mercenaries, the elimination of the colonial dependence of a number of countries on the imperialist parent state, strict observance of the principle of noninterference, the ending of maneuvers, and the disbandment of the military blocs formed here by Washington. While being aware of the considerable difficulties on the path toward achieving these goals, the progressive forces of Central America nevertheless consider it important to bring them to the consciousness of millions of working people and all the world public.

A noticeable feature of the Havana meeting was its frank and truly comradely character. The representatives of the fraternal parties and organizations discussed not only the achievements but also the unresolved problems of the anti-imperialist struggle and revealed errors and omissions by some detachments of the revolutionary movement. This principled approach and self-critical analysis of work among the masses is especially necessary now, when the Caribbean has become an arena of fierce confrontation between the forces of progress and reaction, peace and war.

NICARAGUA SAYS U.S. USING BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

LD272041 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Managua, June 27 TASS -- The United States is using bacteriological weapons in an undeclared war against the Nicaraguan people says a statement circulated here by the Ministry of Public Health of Nicaragua. The use of bacteriological weapons by the Reagan administration in the escalating aggression (against Nicaragua), the document underlines, constitutes a serious threat to the country. The ministry does not rule out the possibility of an outbreak of epidemics in Nicaragua.

U.S. hirelings are trying to undermine the public health system in Nicaragua. They have destroyed many hospitals and other medical establishments. The damage caused to the public health infrastructure of the country topped 12 million cordoba in the past year alone. Somocistas murdered 18 medical doctors; more than twenty other medical workers were abducted.

In such complicated conditions, local authorities are doing everything possible to prevent epidemics and provide urgent medical aid, especially to the population of northern regions of the country. More teams of volunteer medics were sent today to Esteli, Jinotega, and Nueva-Segovia Departments.

U.S.-NICARAGUAN TALKS BEGIN IN MEXICO

LD262003 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1447 GMT 26 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has officially announced that Nicaraguan-American talks began yesterday in the Mexican resort town of Manzanilo.

Taking part in the talks are Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan deputy minister for foreign affairs, and the U.S. President's special representative in Central America Shlaudeman. The ministry statement stresses that this dialogue is an integral part of Nicaragua's repeatedly expressed desire to make all necessary efforts to achieve a normalization of relations between Nicaragua and the United States.

Meanwhile, however, the United States' Central Intelligence Agency is stepping up aid supplied by air to counterrevolutionary groups operating against Nicaragua in the south of the country. American-made aircraft, reports the Spanish EFE agency, are dropping weapons, ammunition, and food delivered from Honduras and El Salvador. These aircraft formerly operated against Nicaragua in the north, from Honduran territory, but have recently been redeployed to the south. They use five airstrips on Costa Rican territory, several kilometers from the border with Nicaragua.

D'AUBUISSON TO GET WARM WELCOME IN WASHINGTON

LD271812 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2242 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, 27 Jun (TASS) -- The leader of El Salvador's ultraright, Roberto d'Aubuisson, has arrived in the United States. After a brief visit to Miami's "hornet's nest" of Central American counterrevolutionaries entrenched in the United States, he sets off for Washington today.

A truly kingly meeting is being prepared for him here. A reception in his honor is to be held on Capital Hill, and invitations to it have been sent out to some of the most influential U.S. politicians and legislators. Although the Reagan administration is verbally trying to dissociate itself from D'Aubuisson's visit, it issued him an entry visa without delay. Moreover, a representative of the State Department gave it to be understood that the U.S. State Department was considering the question of organizing meeting between D'Aubuisson and State Department officials if he requested them.

As is known, D'Aubuisson heads the "death squads" which are raging through El Salvador and at whose hands about 50,000 people have died in the country over the past years. According to press data, the United States' CIA has not only taken a very active part in creating these "squads," but to this very day is also assisting them in carrying out punitive operations. All these facts vividly reveal the true aims of the so-called "private visit" D'Aubuisson is paying to the United States.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS NEW BOOK OF CHERNENKO SPEECHES

PM271221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed article: "Fidelity to Leninism; On the Publication of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's Book 'The People and the Party Are One. Selected Speeches and Articles'"]

[Text] Our era is exceptionally rich in truly historic content. Soviet society has embarked on a mature period with a clear scientific definition -- developed socialism; and its comprehensive improvement is the CPSU's strategic task. It is a question of a strategy which has nothing in common with tardiness in action or with the skipping of historically necessary steps in development.

The point is, the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum noted, that on the way to the party's supreme goals, we are still faced with solving many major and complex tasks relating in provenance and nature to the first phase of the communist formation. Herein lies the main content today of the great and intensive work to improve developed socialism.

An extensive range of urgent problems of the CPSU's ideological, organizational, and mass political work is linked with the development, refinement, and implementation of this strategy. These problems are examined profoundly and in detail in the newly-published book by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, "The People and the Party Are One. Selected Speeches and Articles" [Narod i Partiya Yediny. Izbrannyye Rechi i Statyi].

The collection contains speeches, articles, and reports by Comrade K.U. Chernenko in the period from 1976 through April 1984. They comprehensively and vividly reveal the creative labor of the party and people to implement the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, to build up our motherland's economic might and strengthen its defense might, and to increase the people's prosperity and educate the new man, and the tireless struggle of our party and state against the threat of thermonuclear war and for lasting peace and the strengthening of socialism's positions in the international arena.

Through all the book's thematic diversity, the author focuses on the Communist Party -- our society's leading force and the Soviet people's ideological and political vanguard. Relying on Lenin's classic formula that "The party is the intellect, honor and conscience of our era," the author writes:

"Yes, the party is the intellect of our era. Serving the cause of the working people's freedom and happiness, it has always operated openly, boldly, and without hiding its intentions, but not backsliding an inch from its convictions and its clear, class-proletarian positions and objectives. 'I would not serve any other objectives,' Lenin noted in this connection.

"And the party is the conscience of our era. True humanism and a keen sense of justice are characteristic of Communists more than anyone else. Let us recall the Mensheviks and the various types of liberals who were convinced that it was 'too early to start in Russia,' and that our people were 'not mature enough yet' for socialism. They proposed waiting until the masses 'eventually mature.' How long? Unimportant.

"Decades, maybe...Only Lenin and the Bolsheviks could not wait, seeing the inhuman suffering of millions. Unlike the prattling 'defenders of the people,' they were people of great action. They rode up to struggle, encouraging the entire people to struggle also. And they won. And that victory was also the result of the great historical truth which the Communist Party embraced."

The party does not see its role as the leading and directing force of Soviet society as a privilege. It has not been given it by some decree. It has been won in selfless struggle for the working people's happiness. And Communists, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed, are very well aware that prestige and influence are not given once and for all. Every day, through its every decision and action, the party must reaffirm its right to lead society.

Following Leninist tradition, the CPSU is constantly concerned to improve the forms and methods of its collaboration with the masses. It consults working people on all urgent questions of society's life and international development, talks openly about difficulties, and defines ways of overcoming them along with the people.

The book convincingly shows that the party's combativity and its influence on the masses directly depend on its close link with them, on the style and methods of party work, and on the way they correspond to the spirit of the time and the nature of the tasks to be resolved. The Leninist principles and methods of activity and the Leninist style of party leadership as an effective weapon of our party and as the most characteristic feature of its political makeup are one of the collection's central themes.

The Leninist style, the author stresses, is the CPSU's most valuable property. It was molded and developed on the basis of the unity of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice, a profound knowledge of the laws of social development, and an accumulation of habits ensuring a harmonious mix of revolutionary scope and communist professionalism.

The Leninist style has absorbed the enthusiasm and optimism of the victorious working class and the many years of experience, wisdom, and energy of a party that raised and was successfully resolving the task of the social transformation of the world.

The Leninist style embodies the great humanist principles of Communists, for whom there is no higher goal than to serve the working man and the great ideals of communism. Profound respect for people, responsiveness, fairness -- these personal qualities of V.I. Lenin became the law of the party's life.

The book "The People and the Party Are One" consistently pursues the idea that the distinguishing feature of the CPSU's policy at all stages of its activity has been the organic unity between continuity and innovation in posing and resolving the fundamental questions of creating the new society. Continuity in policy, the author points out, is not an abstract concept but a living reality. And first and foremost its essence lies in moving onward without stopping. Moving onward, relying on all that has previously been achieved, creatively enriching it, and focusing the collective thoughts and energies of Communists, the working class, and the entire people on unresolved tasks and the key problems of the present and the future.

Many of the book's pages are devoted to the purposeful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo in consistently democratizing all aspects of social life, in improving the work of the party and state apparatus, and in defining ways of further improving under modern conditions the activity of the soviets -- the USSR's political base and mighty weapon of socialist building.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, K.U. Chernenko said: "I recall that soon after October, V.I. Lenin set the task of turning the soviets into organs of state leadership that would work not only for the working people, but also through the working people. Today it can quite justifiably be said that this task has basically been resolved. Our state affairs are conducted through 2.3 million deputies and representatives of the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, and working people of all nations and ethnic groups, and through tens of millions of activists.

"We have constantly been expanding the soviets' powers at all levels, especially since the adoption of the new USSR Constitution. This has promoted a fuller implementation in their activity of the Leninist principle of unity between legislation, administration, and control."

At the same time, the author notes that the soviets' immense potential is unsufficiently realized and that there is a certain contradiction and discrepancy between the soviets' rich opportunities and the way in which they are used in practice.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko dwells in detail on the party's tasks in the sphere of economic, social and national relations, science, and culture. One of the most important of these tasks is to ensure the rapid and uninterrupted renovation of all national economic sectors on the basis of the modern achievements of science and technology, to enhance the efficient running of the economy, to improve the economic mechanism, and to fulfill the Food and Energy Programs, whose successful implementation will promote an increase in the prosperity of all Soviet people in every possible way.

The book stresses that consistently improving the lives of the broad masses of working people is the Communist Party's general line, and nothing will make it waver from it.

The author devotes great attention to new and urgent aspects of the development of social and national relations and to strengthening friendship among the peoples of the USSR. At the stage of developed socialism, the book notes, there is new scope for the process of deepening the social, ideological, and political unity of the Soviet people -- a social and international community of a fundamentally new type, within whose framework under the leadership of the working class and the Communist Party we are seeing the formation of a classless social structure.

The ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin taken in their entirety are a faithful barometer of Communist policy and the most reliable instrument of knowledge for the transformation of the world. For the CPSU, Marxism-Leninism is not merely a harmonious and integral system of a philosophical, socioeconomic, and political views and principles that has stood the comprehensive test of time. It is also the profound world outlook and methodological basis of the CPSU's entire life and activity.

The collection points out with convincing force the fruitfulness of the concept of developed socialism that the party has developed. It has made it possible for the CPSU to profoundly interpret the features of the modern period and to soberly define, free from the shadows of utopia, the level of socio-economic maturity achieved by Soviet society. The book reveals the fundamental importance of these conclusions, making it possible to see more clearly the picture of social development in all its complexity and in all its contradictory and multifaceted aspects. Comrade K.U. Chernenko particularly stresses the idea here that we have powerful theoretical weapons available to resolve the fundamental problems facing us today. Primarily, materialist dialectics -- in Lenin's words the most comprehensive, content-rich, and profound teaching on development. It is this which to an immense extent predetermines the unfading creative force of Marxism-Leninism, arming us solely with the true theory and method for recognizing and transforming reality.

There is a definite natural law, the book "The People and the Party Are one" says, in that seemingly ever-present problems arise at the very sources of truly major, landmark phenomena in public life. The problems are ever-present even when their successful solution at a certain period has left an indelible mark on the course of historical events.

In creating a teaching on a new type of party, Lenin saw the party's essence in combining scientific socialism with the workers movement. He stressed that the party's task was to introduce into the movement "definite socialist ideals, to link it with socialist convictions that must be at the level of modern science, to link it with the systematic political struggle for democracy as a means of implementing socialism, in short, to meld this spontaneous movement into a single irreducible whole with the party's revolutionary activity."

That was how Lenin posed the question more than 80 years ago. Has this Leninist formula lost its immediacy today?

No. The entire world experience of socialist building shows that this task constantly faces a Communist Party at all stages of revolutionary struggle and the creation of a new society. The process of improving the mature socialist society and gradually developing it into a communist society cannot come about by itself, automatically. It can be achieved only as a result of active, conscious creation by the working class in union with all working people.

New generations of people are constantly embarking on their lives, and in new and changed conditions they need to thoroughly master the ideological, political, and moral experience of all the preceding generations of fighters for socialism and peace and to weld the knowledge that they have acquired into profound convictions and an active life stance. It is not merely a question of studying scientific ideology, but of acquiring all the spiritual riches that mankind has amassed.

Another problem, also "ever-present," is linked with this one -- the problem of uniting ideological and organizational work. In a compact and concentrated form applied to the revolutionary party of the masses, this formula essentially reflects Leninism's viewpoint on the correlation between ideology and politics and between theory and practice. Historical experience convinces us that ensuring unity between the party's ideological-education and organizational work in practice requires active, purposeful, and uninterrupted efforts.

The might and creative potential of our system are strengthened many times over by the masses' consciousness. The resolution of the sizable and complex tasks facing us is impossible without improving man himself -- the active and convinced builder of the new society, the patriot, and the internationalist. Pride of place in a number of the works published in the collection and, above all, in the report at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, goes to the problems of molding the new man, who is simultaneously the goal of and the condition for communist building. "The plenum decisions," K.U. Chernenko notes at his meeting with Moscow metal workers, "gave a powerful boost to improving ideological-education and mass political work in all its avenues."

The most important political idea behind the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum decisions lay in activating all the creative forces contained in the masses' labor and social activeness. The tasks it put forward embrace all aspects of our society's life -- the development of production forces, the improvement of production relations, and changes in the sphere of sociopolitical and spiritual relations.

We are living in a socialist society whose development is regulated by the fundamental principles of socialism. The principle of distribution according to labor is a very important one of them. The author of the collection particularly stresses that any relaxation of control over the degree of labor and the degree of consumption not only results in economic losses, but there is also a moral price to pay. The party pays special attention to the fuller exploitation of the potential of social justice, which forms the very foundation of the soviet system. Justice not only in terms of distribution in accordance with labor input, but also in terms of every citizen's unswerving fulfillment of his duties to society. And one very important task in this area, as the party sees it, is to instill in every person the need to work, a clear awareness of the necessity of conscientious labor for the common good -- the absolute foundation of our way of life.

This particularly applies to the generations preparing to embark on independent life. And it is here that the school reform, elaborated by the party and approved by the people, has an immense role to perform. The author of the collection says that we must put our minds to ensuring the full implementation of the ideas of the reform. The school reform is no one-shot measure. When we are dealing with living people, particularly children, we cannot provide for everything in advance. Practice is bound to introduce adjustments, and we must not be afraid to make them. It is important not to lose sight of our strategic goal -- the molding of the comprehensively developed individual.

A distinctive feature of our party's multifaceted activity in modern conditions is the increasingly close relationship between the economic, social, and spiritual progress of Soviet society. It is from this standpoint that it views questions relating to molding the man of the new world and his ideological and moral evaluation.

A number of materials in the collection relate to preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. Above all, there is a number of questions connected with the new edition of the party program. The program, K.U. Chernenko says, should provide a realistic and fully balanced description of developed socialism. It should reflect our achievements and advantages, the tremendous potential offered by socialism at the new historical stage. At the same time, it is also necessary to show the complex problems facing society and not get carried away describing the benefits that full communism will bring. Indeed, if the attention, as Lenin said, switches to the "comparatively distant, beautiful and rosy future," one often loses sight of the immediate tasks of the difficult, concrete transition and approach to that future. We must act on the basis of today's realities, of what has been demonstrated by practice, by social thought, and by the collective experience of the masses.

The speeches and articles by Comarde K.U. Chernenko clearly reflect the inextricable unity of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and its struggle to safeguard the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor in a complex period filled with acute historical events and show how deep the roots of detente are and how attractive the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems are to the peoples of the world.

Concern for preventing a war and preserving world peace remains the pivot of the foreign policy course of the CPSU and Soviet state in conditions where the international situation has deteriorated and is marked by the sharp activation of the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism. The continuity and consistency of this course was confirmed by the February (1984) Extraordinary Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. This represents, the author stresses, the general purpose of the USSR's constructive initiatives and the constructive proposals on halting the arms race, on disarmament, and on settling all international disputes by means of serious, honest, businesslike talks.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko validates the historical need to preserve and strengthen the unity of the fraternal socialist states and to comprehensively expand and deepen international competition among them in all spheres. Solidarity with the peoples who have cast off the yoke of colonial dependence and embarked on the path of independent development has been and will continue to be one of the foundations of the foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state. In the struggle for a peaceful future and progress for mankind, Soviet Communists are marching side by side with millions of class brothers and with communist and workers parties on all continents.

One of the Soviet Communists' most important tasks on the threshold of the 27th CPSU Congress is to considerably activate the party's collective thought -- not only general theoretical thought, but political thought -- and perform thorough ideological groundwork. K.U. Chernenko's book "The People and the Party Are One" is a substantial contribution to the elaboration of very important theoretical and practical problems of the party's ideological work, party and state building, the molding of socialist consciousness, and the establishment of the socialist way of life. All this will be of keen interest to a wide readership and of great assistance in implementing the strategy of improving developed socialism.

RADIO REPORTS GORBACHEV ADDRESS AT SMOLENSK

LD271614 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of working people, and the party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol aktiv was held in Smolensk today devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the town. This high award is for the great successes achieved by the town's working people in economic and cultural construction and for their active participation in the revolutionary movement and considerable contribution to ensuring the rout of the German fascist invaders in the Great Patriotic War.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly received by those gathered, spoke at the meeting. He said:

[Begin recording] We have gathered at a significant time. The February and April CPSU Central Committee Plenums, having resolved issues of the continuity of the highest political and state leadership and having reaffirmed the unshakable consistency of the party's Leninist course, determined the broad program for our forward movement and provided a new stimulus for the great and intense work being carried out to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The speeches by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at those plenums, and other pronouncements by him on problems of our state's domestic life and foreign policy activity, have prime importance for the mobilization of the creative energy of Communists and of all working people. The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, our intelligentsia, and all town and country workers ardently support the party's domestic and foreign policy, and with each passing day multiply their efforts in the struggle for strengthening the USSR's economic and defense might.

The labor pulse of your town beats in unified rhythm with the whole country. The award being presented to Smolensk is fresh confirmation of that. Dear Comrades, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, may I heartily congratulate you participants in the festive session and all workers of the town on this lofty and deserved award. [applause]

To you, and through you, to all the working people of Smolensk Oblast, I convey warm greetings and wishes for new labor successes, prosperity, and happiness from Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

Smolensk is the very history of our motherland. Its fate has always been inextricably linked with the fate of our state. It is dear to the hearts of every Soviet. One might say that towns, like people, are tested in disasters and victories. Smolensk has passed all trials with great merit. It has borne the unquenchable torch of selfless love for one's fatherland from distant antiquity to our days. Smolensk's heroism and courage in the struggle against Hitler's fascism will remain forever in the people's memory. For more than 2 months, Soviet servicemen and residents of the town and its environs waged fierce battles with the invaders. The battle of Smolensk has gone down in history as one of the biggest and most stubborn confrontations of the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. The Order of Lenin on the banner of Smolensk is a lofty award to today's worker-town, a tribute of respect to the heroes of the first 5-year plans, and recognition of the titanic labors of the people who restored their town from ruins and ashes.

Present-day Smolensk is a worthy memorial to those who established Soviet power here and who defended it during the terrible war years, and to all those who put great labor into its distinctive appearance and its cultural and industrial development. Persistent practical activities to carry out the decisions of the February and April Party Central Committee Plenums, the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the tasks of the national economic plan and social obligations for this year -- these are what should now define the character and content of all organizational and ideological educational work.

The party Central Committee and the government are implementing a system of major measures to ensure the dynamic development of public sector production and its comprehensive intensification. This is the only true and reliable path toward creating a highly-efficient economy, and thus a consistent improvement in the life of the Soviet people.

In a way, this year in the life of the Russian Nonchernozem Zone is a jubilee year. Ten years ago, in March 1974, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision on speeding up the development of the zone's agriculture. During the past years, considerable changes have taken place. Together with an increase in the material and technical potential of the agro-industrial complex, the social appearance of the village is undergoing a profound change. From year to year the rural workers' conditions of work and everyday life improve. Stable, younger labor collectives are being formed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In its turn, all this has a positive effect on production growth.

Without belittling what has been done, we should simultaneously be clearly aware of the fact that the main work is before us. The prospects and final aims toward which we are striving will be clearly defined in the new edition of the CPSU Program. The complexity and scope of the tasks facing us demand purposeful and coordinated actions by all social institutions and our entire political system.

Activization of the work of the councils of people's deputies, trade unions, and the Komsomol, broader and broader involvement of the working people in the management of state affairs, the skillful use of the creative potentialities of each person, the further strengthening of discipline and increased responsibility at work, the implementation of the school reform, and an integrated solution to contemporary problems of education -- all these are objects of the party's special concern today, and all serve to speed up of the material and spiritual progress of society, and in the final analysis, the achievement of our policy aims. [applause] [end recording]

TASS English Version

LD271249 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Smolensk June 27 TASS -- "In face of the enhanced aggressiveness of imperialism, we should be, as never before, on the alert, to display utmost vigilance and strengthen defences. At that, we do not mean that the cause of international detente has been irrevocably undermined," Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has declared. He spoke today at a meeting in Smolensk in connection with the presentation of the Order of Lenin to this ancient Russian city. The city receives the highest Soviet award for outstanding successes accomplished by its residents in economic and cultural construction, for active participation in the revolutionary movement and for their major contribution to ensuring the defeat of Nazi invaders during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945).

The international situation is tense now, Mikhail Gorbachev said. The aggressiveness of imperialist reactionary circles, led by the Reagan administration, is enhancing. They are pushing through ever new programmes of arms buildup, including in outer space. The atmosphere of anti-Sovietism and anti-socialism is being whipped up in the United States, the activity of extremist ultra-right, actually pro-fascist forces, is being encouraged.

Seeing that the openly instigatory remarks discredit American policy, the White House rulers now pay lip-service to their adherence to peace and disarmament, while continuing to bank on military force with the aim of disrupting in their favour the military-strategic parity between the United States and the Soviet Union, between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation.

The more aggressively the ruling imperialist circles act, the greater opposition they encounter on the part of the forces committed to peace, above all the Soviet Union and the socialist community on the whole, the international communist movement, and other anti-imperialist forces, on the part of the massive anti-war movement in Western Europe, Japan and the United States.

The world does not want, nor will it live under American dictate. We are convinced that the world community of nations will be able, sooner or later, to return to the road of realism those politicians who, mindless of their responsibility, are threatening the very survival of mankind.

In face of the enhanced aggressiveness of imperialism, we should be, as never before, on the alert, to display utmost vigilance and strengthen defences. At that, we do not mean that the cause of international detente has been irrevocably undermined. Seeking to achieve a turn for the better in international affairs, the Soviet Union, as repeatedly stressed by Comrade Konstantin U. Chernenko, favours a fair dialogue, filled with real content, and serious negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security. The recent economic summit of member states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance convincingly demonstrated the invariable adherence of the Soviet Union, all fraternal socialist countries to the cause of peace.

Presenting the order to Smolensk, Mikhail Gorbachev observed that the city's destiny has always been inseparably linked with the destiny of our state. Smolensk's heroism and courage in the struggle against Nazism will for ever remain in people's memory. The Smolensk battle has gone down in history as one of the largest and fiercest battles of the initial stage in the Great Patriotic War.

The Order of Lenin, Mikhail Gorbachev said, is a high award to the city working people, tribute to the heroes of first five-year plans, recognition of the titanic efforts by the people who have raised their city from ruins and ashes.

Moscow TV Report

LD272105 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting was held in Smolensk today to present the Order of Lenin to the town. This high award is for the great successes achieved by the town's working people in economic and cultural construction and for their active participation in the revolutionary movement and considerable contribution to ensuring the rout of the German-fascist invaders in the Great Patriotic War.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly received by those gathered, spoke at the meeting.

[Begin Gorbachev recording] We have gathered at a significant time. The February and April Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, having resolved issues of the continuity of the highest political and state leadership, and having reaffirmed the unshakeable consistency of the party's Leninist course, determined the broad program for our forward movement and provided a fresh stimulus for the great and intense work being carried out to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The further growth of the labor and political activity of the masses appears to be a characteristic feature of the present-day situation and the country's social life as a whole. The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, our intelligentsia, and all workers of town and country ardently support the domestic and foreign policy of the party, and with each passing day multiply their efforts in the struggle to strengthen the economic and defense might of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. [applause]

The labor pulse of your town beats in unified rhythm with the whole country. The award being presented to Smolensk is fresh confirmation of that. Dear comrades, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers, may I heartily congratulate you participants in this festive session and all workers of the town on this lofty and deserved award. [applause] To you, and through you, to all working people of Smolensk Oblast, I convey warm greetings and wishes for fresh labor successes, prosperity, and happiness from Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

Smolensk is the very history of our motherland. Its fate has always been inextricably linked with the fate of our state. It is dear to the heart of every Soviet. One might say that towns, like people, are tested in disasters and victories. Smolensk has passed all trials with great merit. It has borne the unquenchable torch of selfless love for one's fatherland from grey antiquity to our days. Smolensk's heroism and courage in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism will remain forever in the people's memory.

Present-day Smolensk is a worthy memorial to those who established Soviet power here and who defended it during the terrible war years, and to all those who put great labor into its distinctive appearance and its cultural and industrial development. [end recording]

Comrade Gorbachev went on to dwell in detail on how the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are being implemented in the town and oblast. He stressed that quite a lot had been done and that one could see positive trends reflected in the deeds of the people of Smolensk in the development of the national economy of the country as a whole. Comrade Gorbachev devoted great attention to the development of agricultural production and the entire economy of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR.

[Begin Gorbachev recording] In its way, this year in the life of the Russian Non-Chernonzem is a jubilee year. Ten years ago, in March 1974, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision to speed up the development of the zone's agriculture. This document confirmed a broad series of long-term measures, which have become a constituent part of the USSR Food Program.

Without belittling what has been done, we should simultaneously be clearly aware of the fact that the main work remains before us. It is essential to step up efforts everywhere to implement measures aimed at the intensification of the zone's agriculture. The transformation of the Non-Chernozem Zone is in no way a destructive process, but a wise reconstruction, and this concerns not only production. Many of the problems of rural areas, which used to be considered primarily economic ones, are not becoming social ones. Whatever problem we look at, it ultimately affects man; it influences his work performance and well-being.

Much in the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 5-year plan will depend on how we work this year. The main thing today is to maintain the positive moves outlined and not allow a reduction, but rather embark upon higher levels in production of farming and stockbreeding produce and ensure the fulfillment of the plans for sales to the state of agricultural products. Many farms, rayons, oblasts, and republics have real opportunities for over-fulfilling the plans and their own socialist pledges. To implement them in practice is a matter of honor and of great importance to the state. [end recording]

Comrade Gorbachev then dwelt upon matters of international life. He noted the close interconnection of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policies and gave a detailed description of Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and strengthening peace on earth.

[Begin Gorbachev recording] Comrades, our party is embarking on a period of direct preparation for its next 27th congress. The prospects and ultimate aims toward which we are striving will be clearly outlined in the new edition of the CPSU Program. The complexity and scope of the tasks facing us demand the purposeful and coordinated actions of all social institutions and our entire politcial system.

The activization of the work of the councils of people's deputies, trade unions, and Komsomol, the broader and broader involvement of the working people in the management of state affairs, the skillful use of the creative potential of each person, a further strengthening of discipline and in increase of responsibility at work, the implementation of the school reform, and an integrated solution to contemporary problems of education -- all these are objects of the party's special concern today, and all serve the speeding up of the material and spiritual progress of society, and the achievement, in the final analysis, of our policy aims. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Gorbachev read out the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarding the Order of Lenin to the town of Smolensk and pinned the award to the town's banner.

KONSTANTIN REVIEWS BOOK ON SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT

PM270835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[Academician F. Konstantin book review: "Historical Rightness of Socialism"]

[Text] In the unprecedented ideological struggle now under way in the world, the central place is occupied by problems of the development of real socialism, the natural laws inherent in it, and the prospects for its forward movement. This is not a result of the fact that socialism has gone onto the defensive, as our enemies try to make out, but on the contrary is a reflection of the world-historic offensive of the new social system. Socialism was the first to place on the "agenda" of contemporary ideological confrontation, questions of social justice and man's spiritual emancipation, the genuinely humane usage of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, and the averting of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

Capitalism today is powerless to advance ideas capable of seizing people's hearts and minds or to create a positive social ideal. As G. Kennan, a leading Western ideologist has remarked, "We have nothing to teach the world. We must admit that we have no answers to the problems of mankind in the contemporary era." For this reason, our ideological adversaries direct their main efforts toward slandering the new system and distorting the natural laws of its development and try to discredit its historic achievements at any price. The book under review (Footnote) ("Natural Laws of the Development of Socialism and the Ideological Struggle" [Zakonomernosti Razvitiya Sotsializma i Ideologicheskaya Borba], Moscow, Mysl Publishing House, 1984, 295 pages), is devoted to exposing this kind of attack and to revealing both the unbreakable link between Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of real socialism and the internal natural laws of its development. Recent years have witnessed a particular intensification of the anticommunist attempts to distort Marxist-Leninist teaching, emasculate its revolutionary essence, and dismember it into a number of supposedly equal "Marxisms." I believe that the convincing demonstration of the futility of such "Marxological" capers is one of the strongest aspects of this work.

So how do our ideological adversaries try to counter Marxist teaching on the natural laws of the formation and development of socialism and the Marxist vision of future society? Primarily with that same absolutely futile -- in the methodological sense -- idea about the existence of several basic "models" of socialism. In the past, bourgeois ideologists literally filled anticommunist publications with opinions about the alleged evolution of Soviet society toward a sort of "convergent" society, a kind of "hybrid" of capitalism and socialism. Today the Western "Sovietologists" themselves write about the flimsiness of these invented models. And behold, in order to fill the theoretical vacuum formed, a new model of socialism is invented -- "crisis socialism. Comrade K.U. Chernenko has described very well the bankruptcy of such methods used by anticommunists: "our adversary is trying for the upteenth time to seek some sort of crises of socialism...They say that socialism has entered an impasse. And in America, some responsible figures even say that communism's days are numbered.

"We can assure them that they will be disappointed again! Socialism is advancing. It is strengthening and developing. It is right now, at this time, that it is confidently gathering new forces for its futher advance."

The book reveals the achievements of developed socialist society in various spheres of life: economic, social, political, and spiritual. The authors debunk bourgeois and revisionist "critics" of socialism and show that socialism alone is capable of ensuring the vital interests of the broad working masses.

Another historic destiny of socialism is also more topical today than ever before: To rid the world of war, to liberate people from fear for the future, and to disperse the shadow of nuclear catastrophe looming over the planet.

The book convincingly shows the unbreakable unity of the concepts of "socialism" and "peace" and the organic nature of the peace policy for socialism, a policy conditioned by the very essence of the socialist system. And it exposes the anticommunist myth about the "Soviet threat." The authors quite rightly voice the idea that the involvement in the struggle for peace of ever newer social strata and tens of millions of people on all continents is new evidence of the growth of the international prestige of real socialism and the triumph of its principles.

The truth of historical development and the initiative in the struggle of ideas are on the side of real socialism. The comprehensive revelation of this thesis is the main service of the authors of this collective work.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES WRITERS CONFERENCE IN ALMA-ATA

LD271801 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1200 GMT 27 Jun 84

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] An All-Union Creative Conference of Writers devoted to the 30th anniversary of the virgin lands was held in Alma-Ata today. Participants in the conference were received in the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, told how the working people of Kazakhstan are implementing the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and are struggling for the ahead of schedule fulfillment of the 5-year tasks. He wished the representatives of multinational Soviet literature further creative successes.

SHCHERBITSKIY REPORT CITES UKRAINE'S PROBLEMS

AU260830 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 May 84 pp 2-3

[Unattributed report on report delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at a 25 May meeting of the Ukraine's party and economic aktivs -- passages in all capitals published in boldface in original]

[Text] Comrades: Exactly 2 years ago, the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum endorsed the country's Food Program worked out in accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress.

The period since then has confirmed the prominence of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum in its effect on socio-economic progress in the countryside and in the agro-industrial complex as a whole.

THE SOVIET PEOPLE, COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN, EMPHASIZED, CAN SEE FOR THEMSELVES THAT THE PARTY-OUTLINED FOOD PROGRAM IS BEING IMPLEMENTED IN STAGES.

The new economic conditions provided for management, the measures taken to consolidate the material-technical base of the agro-industrial complex, the organizational and political work carried out by party organizations, and the intensive work of the Soviet people are producing favorable results. This can also be seen in the example of our republic. Under the complex conditions of 1983, gross agricultural production rose, the highest mark was reached in labor productivity, and the plans for selling stock-breeding produce to the state were fulfilled by all oblasts.

At the same time, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes failed to reach the volumes of produce procurements planned for the first 3 years of the current 5-year period, and some oblasts even slowed down the rates of production development. Having analyzed the causes of such a state of affairs, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers advised the CPSU Central Committee on the measures taken in the republic to further stabilize the production of grain and other corps, as well as on the need to settle a number of problems, in particular, to increase the mobilizing role of the plan, to further consolidate the material-technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and to accelerate land amelioration and sociocultural construction in the countryside.

As is known, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, the CPSU Central Committee has approved our proposals. In the decision adopted, it noted that the Ukrainian party organizations had taken a number of steps to eliminate the shortcomings in the development of agriculture and had concentrated the efforts of rural toilers on the intensification of the branch and on ensuring an appropriate share for the republic in the implementation of the country's Food Program. At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee noted the need for more effective use of the production and scientific potential created, as well as of the existing reserves and possibilities.

THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THE UKRAINE'S PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE AND ECONOMIC BODIES, AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE WOULD ENSURE DYNAMIC AND STEADY DEVELOPMENT IN THE AGRARIAN SECTOR OF THE REPUBLIC'S ECONOMY.

THIS CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, IS FOR ALL OF US A BASIC AND STAGE-MARKING DOCUMENT DETERMINING THE MAIN GUIDELINES FOR A LONG PERIOD OF WORK. IT CONVEYS THE PARTY'S CONSTANT CONCERN FOR THE ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF THE UKRAINE'S PRODUCTIVE FORCES AND FOR THE IMPROVED ACTIVITY OF THE REPUBLIC'S PARTY, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND ECONOMIC ORGANS IN RUNNING THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX. And the objective of the present aktivs' meeting is to examine the measures that are to be taken in order to raise the productivity and stability of agriculture, to improve production quality, to increase the effectiveness of cropping and stock breeding at the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and to eliminate the shortcomings noted by the CPSU Central Committee.

THE STATE OF AND MEASURES FOR FURTHER STABILIZING THE PRODUCTION OF GRAIN AND OTHER CROPS

The place of the Ukrainian SSR in shaping the country's food resources is prominent. The republic's share in all-union production amounts to more than 20 percent of grain, 25 percent of potatoes and vegetables, 60 percent of sugar beets, nearly a half of sunflower sees, and about one-fourth of meat and milk. THIS IMPOSES ON THE REPUBLIC'S PARTY ORGANIZATION A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOOD PROGRAM. The more so that, in recent years, the republic -- with the assistance of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government -- has significantly strengthened the production and economic potential of the agrarian sector in its economy. Thus, investments in agriculture since 1971 have amounted to R62 billion, funds provided for production have risen 2.7 times, the power-worker ratio 2.4 times, and the supplies of mineral fertilizers as well as the area of ameliorated lands have doubled.

ALL THAT, AS WELL AS THE INCREASED MASTERY AND THE CREATIVE ATTITUDE OF OUR CADRES TO THE MATTER AT HAND, THE INTENSIVE WORK OF THE FARMERS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE IN THE REPUBLIC HAVE MADE it possible to raise production irrespective of the frequently UNSTABLE WEATHER. Whereas the annual gross yields of grain in the 8th 5-year period averaged 33.4 million tons, in the 9th and 10th 5-year periods they averaged 43.2 million tons. The 1983 gross production substantially exceeded the annual average in the 10th 5-year period.

However, as noted, agricultural production in some oblasts has slowed down. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes failed to fulfill the 3-year plan for the output and procurement of grain, sugar beets, vegetables, meat, and milk.

Compared with the 10th 5-year period, the procurements of grain have shrunk in Odessa and Nikolayev Oblasts, those of sugar beets in Poltava and Sumy Oblasts, those of vegetables in Zaporozhye and the Crimean Oblasts, those of meat in Lvov and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts, and those of milk in Dnepropetrovsk and Kharkov Oblasts. Kiev Oblast farms are working below capacity. In the 9th 5-year period, the oblast fulfilled the plans for selling practically all kinds of produce; in the 10th 5-year period, only for selling four kinds of produce; and in the 3 years of the current period, just for the procurement of eggs. Also seriously lagging are Zhitomir and Chernigov Oblast farms. And eight rayons in the republic failed to fulfill the 3-year plan for the procurement of even a single basic produce. They are: Volnyanskiy Rayon in Zaporozhye Oblast, Aleksandriyskiy and Novomirgorodskiy Rayons in Kirovograd Oblast, Bereznegovatskiy, Yelanetskiy, Kazankovskiy, and Novoodesskiy Rayons in Nikolayev Oblast, and Skadovskiy Rayon in Kherson Oblast.

Of course, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, the results of the work were affected by well-known objective factors. However, analysis shows -- and this was very correctly noted by the CPSU Central Committee -- that the productivity and stability of agriculture have also been substantially affected by the shortcomings incurred by some party committees in control over the branch, by breaches of rudimentary agrotechnical requirements at many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and by the unsatisfactory use of equipment, material and labor resources.

IN 1983 ABOUT 700 KOLKHOZES AND SOVKHOZES GATHERED 35 OR MORE QUINTALS OF GRAIN PER HECTARE. THEIR EXPERIENCE CONVINCINGLY PROVES THAT THE EFFECTS OF UNFAVORABLE WEATHER ARE SIGNIFICANTLY MILDER WHEN CROPPING IS CREATIVE AND TECHNOLOGICAL DISCIPLINE IS OBSERVED. This precisely is the "secret" of the success won by kolkhozes as front-ranking as the Krupskaya kolkhoz in the Crimean Oblast, the Kirov kolkhoz in Kherson Oblast, the Kalinin kolkhoz in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, the Zhdanov kolkhoz in Rovno Oblast, the Tretiyevskiy sovkhoz in Kiev Oblast, and a number of other farms for whom the 40- and 50-quintal yields per hectare have been normal for a long time. Their experience confirms that it is possible to gather stable yields.

Even the current year, we must resolutely improve the production of WHEAT FOR FOOD AND ITS QUALITY. The CPSU Central Committee was right to indicate the shortcomings incurred in the republic. In 1981-83, a number of oblasts -- in particular Voroshilovgrad, Kherson, Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, and some others -- reduced their sales of durum and valuable wheat to the state compared with the 10th 5-year period.

The speaker sharply criticized Ministers M.V. Khorumzhiy, V.A. Lisitsyn, I.S. Shmatolyan, and other leaders of ministries, departments, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes for this.

Concrete measures have been worked out in the republic for increasing the production and state purchases of high-quality wheat and other crops. We must organize effective control and must ensure that these measures are taken everywhere.

Many farms are quite inadequately using the chances offered by CORN to stabilize the production of grain. Whereas in the last 3 years the republic as a whole increased gross corn yields for grain by almost one-third compared with the 10th 5-year period, in Odessa Oblast, for example, these yields have shrunk. Voroshilovgrad and Donetsk Oblasts are too slow in increasing corn production.

The wide application of industrial technologies, of the progressive methods of corn grain harvesting and storing, enable us to bring its production to 9-10 million tons -- that is, to almost double compared with the 10th 5-year level. The experience of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast corn growers proves that this task is flexible. In the drought year 1983, they obtained 670,000 tons of corn grain, or 33 quintals per hectare, and in the current year they have developed the struggle for a yield of 1 million tons of corn. Their initiative has met with support among the machine operators of Odessa, Kirovograd, and other oblasts. And now it is highly important to accomplish this task.

Responsibility must also increase in the field of the increased production and the improved quality of GROATS AND BEAN CROPS in every rayon, at each kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

In the interests of the matter, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued, we must more persistently work to enhance SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION. The weather cannot be made accountable for contrasts in yields as striking as, for example, in Dobrovelichkovskiy Rayon, Kirovograd Oblast. In 1983 the per-hectare yields in the rayon only averaged 171 quintals of beets, while B. D. Gulyar's mechanized team at the 22d CPSU Congress kolkhoz in the same rayon gathered 403 quintals of beets per hectare. Similar examples can be quoted for many rayons, and the causes of this lie again in the breaches of agrotechnical requirements.

In the current year, industrial technology has been applied on 70 percent of sugar beet fields. The Ukrainian Ministries of Agriculture and of the Food Industry and agro-industrial associations must keep all these areas under their constant control and must preclude blunders such as those that occurred, for example, in Chernigov Oblast, which gathered only 236 quintals of beets per "industrial" hectare last year, or even less than from the fields tended in the customary way.

The experience of Yampolskiy, Zhashkovskiy, Mironovskiy, and other rayons in raising per-hectare sugar output must be spread more widely and vigorously.

WE ARE EXPECTED, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, TO DO OUR UTMOST TO MAXIMALLY OVERCOME THE FLUCTUATIONS AND RECESSIONS IN PLANT GROWING, AND FOR THIS PURPOSE MUST RESORT TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF GENETICS, SELECTIONS, AND MODERN FARMING PRACTICES. THIS ALSO ENABLES US TO STABILIZE STOCKBREEDING DEVELOPMENT.

Issues concerning increased and stabilized grain and sugar beet production were examined at the October 1982 Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and republic-level scientific and production conferences, which endorsed practical recommendations on this matter. What matters now is to work better in order to carry out the outlined measures.

WHAT NEEDS OUR ATTENTION MOST?

POINT ONE. Everything we intend to obtain from agriculture -- more grain, potatoes, vegetables, beets, meat, milk, and other produce -- eventually depends on the effective use of THE SOIL, WHICH IS THE MAIN PRODUCTION MEANS.

The speaker noted that the republic had been working in this direction, but the measures mapped out for raising soil fertility have not been fully carried out everywhere.

Thus, in order to obtain a favorable balance of humus in the soil, 15-20 tons of fertilizers are needed in the Forest Zone, 10-12 tons in the Forest-Steppe Zone, and 8-10 tons in the Steppe Zone. However, the farms of Zhitomir, Poltava, Lvov, and Rovno Oblasts are actually applying only 70 percent of this minimum amount. And without organic fertilizers, one cannot speak seriously about an increase in cropping stability. Some agronomists seem to have forgotten what V.V. Dokuchayev, founder of our home soil science said: "After all, one cannot always draw from the pocket without ever putting anything back! Indeed, one must not think that the stocks of nutritious forces in our black soils are inexhaustible! Last but not least, one must not consider that their (the black soils) good physical properties are eternal!"

In connection with this, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out the great role of chemicalization, including the protection of plants against diseases, pests, and weeds. The base of the Agricultural Chemistry Administration [Selkhozkhimiya] is consolidating. Favorable experience has been accumulated, in particular in Pervomayskiy and other rayons in Kharkov Oblast and at Cherkassy Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes. However, disturbing is the fact that many rayons are falling short of the plan for developing the base of chemicalization and there is no favorable change in increasing returns from mineral fertilizers.

The June 1982 Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee criticized Kiev, Kirovograd, and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts for this. However, no appropriate conclusions have been drawn from this criticism and returns from fertilizers in the aforesaid oblasts are as low as ever.

An inadequate role in increasing the effectiveness of chemicalization has been played by the Ukrainian Selkhoztekhnika with Comrade V.I. Sakhnenko at the head. Its associations have still been working poorly for yields, have been frequently failing to respect contracts concluded with farms, and have been doing practically nothing to protect plants. The Commission of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium for the Agroindustrial Complex must closely examine the work of the Agricultural Chemistry Administration and must make it fully dependable on the final results of its work -- that is, on yields.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on noting the importance of applying a scientifically-substantiated soil protection system in farming. Many farms in Poltava, Cherkassy, Dnepropetrovsk, and other oblasts have accumulated appreciable experience in applying a soil protection system in farming, a system that, in the opinion of scientists and specialists, makes it possible to significantly reduce the effects of erosion and drought. While making use of this experience and, of course, while keeping in mind the concrete conditions, agricultural bodies have to be more persistent in applying soil protection and moisture conserving technologies and the entire series of measures aimed at boosting the fertility of the soil.

POINT TWO. In increasing the production of grain and other crops, it is important to apply ZONAL CROPPING SYSTEM in all oblasts and rayons. It is to be particularly emphasized that this action must not be restricted to any single element, even if it is an important one. A well considered, comprehensive, and systemic approach is needed to settle the questions of stability in cropping and in the entire area of agricultural production.

In this context, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy referred to K.A. Timiryazev, prominent scientist, who emphasized that passion for a one-sided point of view could bring about in agriculture greater failures than anywhere else. Our agricultural cadres, the speaker said, should always keep this point in mind; and not only should they keep it in mind, but they should also draw practical conclusions from it.

Above all, oblast and rayon agro-industrial associations are expected to see to it that crop rotations are strictly observed. In line with the provisions of the October 1982 Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, crop rotations in the republic have been fully inventorized, and the structure of seeding areas is being put in order. The area of winter crops seeded in stubble fields for the 1984 harvest has shrunk to about 37 percent of that in the 10th 5-year period. Many farms have brought the area of perennial grasses, bean crops, and clean fallows to the norm. However, a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Crimean and other oblasts tend to be late in plowing fallow lands. Frequently they are plowing them in the spring, and without applying organic fertilizers. And this is not mere chance that such "fallows" produce yields hardly differing from other areas. Some specialists have forgotten the art of keeping agronomic documentation: the history of the fields, seeding books, and so forth. What effectiveness in cropping can one speak about under such circumstances? This is to be amended.

POINT THREE: It is highly important to TAKE CARE OF EACH HECTARE OF LAND. After all, well known is the truth that the soil has always been the source of society's strength and wealth. V.I. Lenin said: "Take care of land and cherish it like the apple of the eye..."

In the republic, measures have been taken in this respect, but they have been obviously insufficient. The barrier against the wastage of land resources is to be strengthened because, as a result of allotting land for industrial development and construction in recent years, those resources have shrunk. At the same time, significant areas have not been reclaimed and the funds assigned for this purpose have not been used. Poor at land reclaiming are the enterprises of Vinnitsa, Dnepropetrovsk, and Poltava Oblasts. The republic's Gosplan, appropriate ministries, and oblispolkom must radically change their attitude toward this important matter.

Equally important is the attitude of the holders themselves -- of kolkhozes and sovkhozes -- toward the allotted lands. Indeed, the way some leaders treat the wealth entrusted to them is very lighthearted and at times even irresponsible. Many of them have been poorly engaged in rationalizing the network of internal farm roads and in reducing the area under housing and stockbreeding premises. One can still frequently come across abandoned field camps, old threshing floors, and deserted farmsteads. Significant areas of arable land can be found at some farms under straw stacks or lying unused around stockbreeding premises.

No big outlays are needed to utilize these reserves. Everything depends on thriftiness. For example, the Kirov Kolkhoz in Zolochevskiy Rayon, Kharkov Oblast, has reclaimed more than 100 hectares of arable land in this way. This area does not seem to be very large, but when multiplied by the number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic, it runs, by the most modest calculations, into hundreds of thousands of additional hectares.

At the same time, the influence of the Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture with its land services is weak and one-sided in this respect. The main efforts are being concentrated on the registration of land allottments, and even this is not always being performed in a qualified manner. One can judge how the ministry handles questions of the protection of high-quality lands from the following example. In October 1983, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers had set average prices for lands allotted for state or public needs and requested the Ministry of Agriculture to draft and, in agreement with the Ministry of Finance, to endorse an instruction on how to apply this decision. More than 7 months have passed since, but the instruction has still not been issued, and the enterprises allotted land are paying the same price for a hectare of fertile black soil as they are for one of substandard grazing land.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Ministry of Agriculture, and State Committee for the Protection of Nature are expected to tighten control over the allottment of productive lands, over their utilization and conservation. An important role in this matter is to be played by village and settlement soviets. Some time ago, the initiative of Donetsk Oblast soviets was widespread. This initiative has not lost its validity even today.

We must also reexamine the question of and intensify our work on the development of SUBSIDIARY FARMS RUN BY INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS. No large areas are needed to establish such a farm; 50-100 hectares are sufficient. Let them raise fruit, vegetables, and potatoes for public catering and for their workers.

POINT FOUR CONCERNS LAND AMELIORATION. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have seconded the republic's proposals to further develop land amelioration as an important factor for stabilizing agricultural production. The decision adopted has called for the construction of the Dnepr-Bug hydroelectric plant and the first stage of the Danube-Dnepr canal, which will make it possible to significantly improve water supplies in the south Ukraine. Work on these facilities, which are of great importance for the entire national economy, has already begun.

The main guidelines of the program for land amelioration and for the increased effectiveness of irrigated and drained lands -- recently approved, as is known, by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo -- envisage that the area of irrigated lands in the Ukrainian SSR will almost double by the year 2000. Billions of rubles will be allocated for this purpose.

The prospects are good and great, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said. What disturbs us now is the fact that significant areas of irrigated lands are being inadequately used. In 1983, the farms of Nikolayevskiy Rayon, Nikolayev Oblast, only gathered 22 quintals of grain crops per hectare of irrigated lands, half the amount planned. Kherson Oblast possesses 400,000 hectares of irrigated lands, 23 percent more than the Crimea. However, the oblast's gross yields obtained from irrigated lands in 1983 were smaller by one-third. Here there is enough to do both for the oblast's inhabitants and for the republic's bodies, in particular the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources with Comrade N.A. Garkusha at the head. In recent times, the term SILVICULTURAL LAND AMELIORATION [agrolyesomelyoratsiya] has vanished from use for some reason. But after all, forest strips are a reliable protection against dry winds and an important factor in stabilizing steppe farming. Work is being carried out in this direction, particularly by the Ukrainian Ministry of Forestry. However, it must be more extensive and systematic.

The CPSU Central Committee has correctly noted that the insufficient efforts in the republic's farming particularly affected THE SUPPLY OF LIVESTOCK WITH FODDER and, consequently, the pace of increased production of meat, milk, and other produce. Indeed, the yields of seeded fodder crops and the productivity of natural grassland at most kolkhozes and sovkhozes are practically standing still, while the number of livestock is increasing each year. For example, in the 3 years of the current 5-year period, the number of livestock in Sumy Oblast increased but the fodder base shrunk. And here is the result: the oblast's meat and milk production dropped 3 percent. At Zhitomir Oblast farms, the 1983 fodder stock amounted to 27 quintals of fodder units per conventional capita, while the minimum needed was 35-40 quintals. For this reason, almost two-thirds of the fodder stock were used to keep animals alive, not for production output. The situation in Nikolayev, Zaporozhye, and Zakarpatskaya Oblasts was similar.

There can only be one conclusion here: To increase production output, it is above all necessary to provide the available stock with fodder.

And it has be fed primarily on coarse and juicy fodder. But many leaders, instead of endeavoring to increase the procurements of hay, green grass preserves, ensilage, and root feed, are taking much trouble to obtain more concentrated fodder from state resources.

To close the gap in the supply of albumin for the needs of stockbreeding, constant efforts are to be made to raise the production of bean crops, whose share in the structure of seeding has still been insufficient, particularly in Zakarpatskaya and Kharkov Oblasts. Their yields have also been low.

We must also immediately improve the situation in the production of soybeans, whose value is well known. After all, in addition to their qualities in feeding, soybeans are becoming increasingly important in food production as well as in medicine and engineering. This is why they are not listed among fodder plants, but among the oil-bearing ones. However, some people do not see the point. This is the only possible explanation for the fact that this year a number of farms in the Crimean and Kherson Oblasts have groundlessly reduced the soybean areas.

The same also applies to such crops as lupin and rape. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium's Commission for the Agroindustrial Complex with Comrade Yu. A. Kolomiyets at the head must also deal with the problem of increasing the production of highly albuminous plants. This matter is also insufficiently attended to by the appropriate department of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee with Comrade A.D. Kovalenko at the head.

Party, administrative, and economic bodies must also increase the responsibility of kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists for the fulfillment of comprehensive plans for the development of fodder production and the reduction of the amount of concentrated fodder in rations, and must regard this task as equal in importance with increasing grain production.

Consequently, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized. WE HAVE RESERVES FOR INCREASING PRODUCTION STABILITY AND PRODUCTIVITY IN ALL FIELDS OF AGRICULTURE. AND THE EFFORTS OF LABOR COLLECTIVES MUST BE DIRECTED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO USE THESE RESERVES AND, ON THE BASIS OF THIS, TO ELIMINATE OR REDUCE THE EXISTING ARREARS TO A MINIMUM AND TO ENSURE AN INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OUTPUT AND PROCUREMENTS COMPARED WITH THE 10TH 5-YEAR PERIOD.

In this connection, the speaker noted the important role and responsibility for farming intensification of specialists, and above all, of AGRICULTURAL SERVICES.

Agricultural production, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, is more sensitive to weather changes and variations than any other branch. After all, it is no secret that the moods of raykom secretaries, kolkhoz chairmen, and sovkhoz directors, and even the expressions on their faces, depending on what the barometer shows, become sad or light up with hope. This fact emphasizes even more the need to organize matters in such a way as to enable every specialist to raise good crops under any conditions.

ESSENTIAL FOR THIS PURPOSE ARE HIGH MASTERY OF FARMING, DEEP COMPREHENSION OF FIELDS AND VEGETATION, THE ABILITY TO COMBAT ELEMENTS, AND THE ABILITY TO MODERATE THE EFFECTS OF DROUGHT, COLD, STORMS, DOWNPOURS, AND SO FORTH BY MEANS OF MECHANIZATION, CHEMICALIZATION, LAND AMELIORATION, AND THE APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS. These are precisely the qualities inherent in the leaders who have been depicted very well in the film "The Chairmen's Corps": I.G. Kisenko, D.K. Motornyy, G.I. Tkachuk, and B.I. Krivorotov. These are also the qualities distinguishing Socialist Labor Heroes N.M. Kotlyar in Kherson Oblast, T.A. Gavrilov in Cherkassy Oblast, G.M. Movchan in Odessa Oblast, P.A. Pisakov in Kirovograd Oblast, P.I.

P.I. Lomonosov, Honored Agronomist of the Ukrainian SSR in Kherson Oblast, V.P. Smertyuk, recipient of a Ukrainian SSR state prize in Cherkassy Oblast, and many other talented agronomists who have done and are doing a great deal to stabilize cropping.

We now have in agriculture more than 100,000 agronomists, or an average of 9-10 agronomists per kolkhoz and sovkhoz. This is an appreciable force. However, boldness and the spirit of innovation have to be encouraged, and this, unfortunately, is not the case everywhere. Some leaders disregard the opinions of specialists, order them about, and adopt incompetent decisions at times. Party committees must resolutely combat this phenomenon.

Under the present conditions, the role and responsibility of scientific institutions tend to increase. Scientists are expected to supply recommendations on the most effective systems of soil tilling, the application of fertilizers and other means of chemicalization, and new industrial and economic technologies. Inprovements are expected in the work of plant breeders: production needs plant varieties and hybrids combining high productivity with high quality and resistance to unfavorable factors. A worthy part in the accomplishment of this task is expected from the scientists of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the southern branch of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, higher educa ional establishments specialized in agriculture, and other scientific collectives.

IMPROVING ECONOMIC WORK AND RAISING THE EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

As is known, an All-Union Economic Conference on the Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex was held in Moscow in March 1984. What made the conference particularly important was the fact that it was attended by CPSU Central Committee Politburo members, candidate members, and secretaries.

THE SPEECH DELIVERED BY COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY, WAS A DETERMINANT OF THE CHARACTER AND DIRECTION OF THE DISCUSSION ON PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX. THE CONFERENCE MET WITH DUE UNDERSTANDING OF AND SUPPORT FOR COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO'S THESES THAT THE TARGETS SET WERE ATTAINABLE MAINLY THROUGH THE ACCELERATED SWITCHOVER OF AGRICULTURE TO THE TRACKS OF INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT, AND THROUGH THE SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED RETURNS FROM THE POTENTIAL CREATED AT KOLKHOZES AND SOVKHOZES.

HAVING EXAMINED THE RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE, THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO NOTED THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF THE CONFERENCE FOR FURTHER MOBILIZING THE KOLKHOZ PEASANTS, SOVKHOZ WORKERS, AND ALL TOILERS OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX FOR THE SUCCESSFUL FULFILLMENT OF THE DECISIONS OF THE 26TH PARTY CONGRESS, THE MAY 1982 AND SUCCESSIVE PLENUMS OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AND OF THE USSR FOOD PROGRAM.

Party committees, administrative and economic bodies have been instructed to draw up concrete measures for improving economic work in all branches of the agro-industrial complex. Particular attention has to be paid to the application of cost accountancy, to improvements in planning, and to the application of progressive forms of labor and production organization. The time has also come to attend to the use of mathematical methods, electronic computers, and automated control systems in this field. It is highly important to make more effective use of the production potentials already existing in the countryside.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted that the effectuation of the measures drawn up by the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum has significantly improved the economic situation in the countryside. Evidence of this are the results of the last year.

Thus, the profits of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes -- excluding the increase in procurement prices -- amounted to R2.2 billion, and in all they totaled R4.8 billion, or three times as much as in 1982. Production profitability amounted to 22.4 percent. The highest level of profitability was attained by the farms of Vinnitsa, the Crimean, and Cherkassy Oblasts. Also all kolkhozes of Donetsk, Poltava, Khmelnitskiy, Ternopol, and Chernovtsy Oblasts were profitable.

All that is to be evaluated as only the first steps. The economic conditions valid today make it possible not only to compensate for the outlays, but to exceed them and obtain significant profits. Nonetheless, even if the number of unprofitable farms has shrunk to one-sixth, there are still quite a few of them. The number of unprofitable kolkhozes and sovkhozes is the largest in Odessa, Kherson, Voroshilovgrad, Kiev, and Kharkov Oblasts.

EACH UNPROFITABLE AND LOW-PROFIT FARM SHOULD OUTLINE AND PUT INTO EFFECT CONCRETE MEASURES MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO FULFILL THE PLANS AND, AT THE SAME TIME, TO REDUCE PRODUCTION COSTS. THIS IS ONE OF THE PRIORITY TASKS CONFRONTING AGRO-INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

In line with the plan endorsed by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee for implementing the recommendations of the all-union conference, our work must be systematic and persistent. In particular, we must significantly invigorate the activity of economic services at farms and agro-industrial associations and must properly straighten out the work of balance and auditing commissions, bureaus for economic analysis, and legal groups.

In upgrading economic work, it is highly important to IMPROVE PLANNING. The speaker noted that the principle of planning growth from the level attained, which is valid today, does not always reflect the objective possibilities of farms. In repeated cases, the plans for production output and procurements are not balanced with material and technical supplies. In some cases, the plans significantly exceed the existing possibilities, and in some others -- the other way around. This "weak spot" is being frequently resorted to by even prestigious leaders of front-ranking kolkhozes and sovkhozes to obtain easier plans for their collectives.

Because of organizational omissions, at a number of farms, returns from land, fixed assets, and labor resources are low. The plans are legalizing this situation, and party and administrative organs have put up with it.

Here, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, there are also questions for republic-level organs. The Ukrainian Gosplan, for example, should have a closer look at why Vinnitsa Oblast is selling to the state 22 percent less milk and wool, 29 percent less meat, and 37 percent less eggs per hectare of land than Cherkassy Oblast, whose natural and climatic conditions are practically identical, and should, along with the oblispolkom, propose measures for the intensification of stockbreeding in Vinnitsa Oblast.

This is all the more important now that the need to consolidate and promote COST ACCOUNTANCY is more topical than ever. As V.I. Lenin pointed out, "...the point of cost accountancy at enterprises is precisely to make them fully responsible for profitability..." Each kolkhoz and sovkhoz and each production subunit should base its work on full ability to pay its way. The case is that in recent years, some people have forgotten the art of counting money and of earning it, and they regard the State Bank as almost their own pocket.

A correct ratio between the growth of labor productivity and that of wages has not been ensured everywhere. In the current 5-year period, labor productivity at Odessa Oblast kolkhozes has dropped, while labor payments have risen. In 1983, Nikolayev Oblast kolkhozes spent 77 percent of their income on labor payments. At some kolkhozes in Kiev, Kharkov, and a number of other oblasts, the total paid in wages exceeded their gross incomes.

We must not work in this way, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said. We must seriously get down to increasing economic effectiveness in every branch and must make active use of the progressive forms of production and labor organization for this purpose, in particular that of collective contracting. This applies primarily to Sumy, Zhitomir, Vinnitsa, and Zakarpatskaya Oblasts, in which collective contracting has only been adopted by 2-5 percent of the production subunits.

The speaker dedicated much time to questions concerning the consolidation of STOCKBREEDING ECONOMY. At many farms, the production of milk, beef, eggs, and wool is unprofitable. Much attention was paid to the increased economic effectiveness of pig breeding. At many farms, this branch has been organized poorly, and as a result, the time needed for fattening exceeds the norm. All that results in the overexpenditure of fodder grain and in large unproductive outlays in labor and funds. The same applies to cattle fattening.

TODAY, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, WE HAVE TO SET THE TASKS FOR OBLISPOLKOMS, AGROINDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION COUNCILS, AGRICULTURAL MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS TO ORGANIZE THE MATTER IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE OUTPUT OF STOCKBREEDING PRODUCE IS PROFITABLE AT ALL FARMS IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE. This task should also be accomplished in a comprehensive manner, starting from the questions of genetics, the physiology of animals and their breeding, and ending with feeding, veterinary services, and the industrial methods of obtaining stockbreeding produce and of producing fodder and veterinary preparations.

Increasing effectiveness as a whole is directly linked with PRODUCTION QUALITY. In 1983, the kolkhozes and sovhozes earned an additional R2 billion by selling produce of improved quality. At the same time many farms that deliver substandard and low-quality produce are losing substantial sums.

Comprehensive measures for improving quality and for combating losses at all stages of production, transportation, and storage have been provided for in the Food Program, and they must be fully carried out within the terms set. Also, the implementation of the decision recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the construction of storehouses from light metal structural parts will help attain this objective. The Ukrainian Ministries of the Meat and Dairy Industry and of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry are expected to hasten the process of switching to the removal of vegetables, milk, and cattle by the procurers' transport means and to the receipt of produce on the spot. In this respect, the republic's procuring organizations are, to put it mildly, lagging behind. Life also requires that we earnestly go about developing instruments and equipment for determining the quality of agricultural produce.

At the All-Union Economic Conference, serious criticism was addressed to enterprises and organizations SERVICING AGRICULTURE. In the activity of many of them, including the Ukrainian State Committee Selkoztekhnika and the Ukrainian Agricultural Chemistry Administration, narrow departmental interests still prevail and there is no proper responsibility for the final results of agricultural production. Individual phenomena as ugly as the cheating of farms, doctoring of books, and the deceitful downgrading of the quality of products received are also occurring in the republic. Ministries, departments, party committees, and administrative and economic bodies must intensify the struggle agianst those phenomena and must see to it that state order is more strictly observed.

One of the main ways of increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production is to FURTHER PROMOTE ITS MECHANIZATION AND TO IMPROVE THE USE OF THE EXISTING TECHNICAL POTENTIAL. Power capacities at kolkhozes and sovkhozes have reached 110 million horsepower, or, speaking figuratively, 350 "horses" per hectare of arable land. However, returns from this powerful technical base are a long way from being uniform.

Whereas in Poltave Oblast the per-horsepower production is valued at R227, in neighboring Sumy Oblast it only amounts to R174, or 22 percent less. The further mechanization and automation of agriculture largely depends on improvements in the development, trials, and introduction of new equipment, including industrial operations.

This is the first task for AGRICULTURAL MACHINE BUILDING. Our republic supplies one-fourth of the tractors built in the USSR, more than a half of the plows, two-thirds of the harvesting machines, about 35 percent of the sowing machines, practically all the beet and corn harvesting combines, and a great deal of the other equipment. Ternopol, Zaporozhye, and Kherson Obkoms were fairly criticized at the all-union conference for insufficient attention to the development and performance of agricultural machine building enterprises.

In the coming 5-year period, we are expected to significantly increase the production of basic agricultural machinery, to raise their technical standards, and to organize the production of many new machine and equipment items. For this purpose, we need almost twice as much in capital investments. Unfortunately, the funds assigned for this purpose in the current year are not being fully used, particularly by the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises.

Recently, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers, with the participation of Comrades A.A. Yezhevskiy and K.N. Belyak, USSR ministers, conducted a detailed analysis of issues concerning the further development of agricultural machine building in the republic. In the nearest future, the Central Committee intends to thoroughly examine the progress made in implementing the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government on this issue, and to bring those failing to cope with the set tasks to strict account. This is all the more necessary now that a number of enterprises are falling short of the plans (the Sinelnikovo springs and the Dzhankoy machine building plants), are not meeting the contracted obligations, and are supplying substandard production (the Odessa soil tilling machines association, the Ternopol combines plant, the Kharkov tractor engines plant, the Akhtyrka and the Novograd-Volynskiy agricultural machines plants). This is explainable by the fact that the standards of production organization at these enterprises are low and that the appropriate gorkoms do not investigate the situation that has arisen there thoroughly enough and do not give the party organizations the assistance they need.

Each obkom, gorkom, and raykom must particularly examine the way the decision of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers on the development of agricultural machine building is being complied with and take appropriate practical steps to ensure that the tasks set for the construction and reconstruction of enterprises supplying agricultural equipment are accomplished

MENTORSHIP ACTIVITY IN THE COUNTRYSIDE is to be further intensified. Significant assistance to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in mechanizing labor-consuming operations, in the production of additional machines and spare parts, in the construction of storehouses, labor and recreation camps, houses, and other facilities for sociocultural needs is being rendered by enterprises in many cities, particularly in Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zaporozhye, Kiev, Vinnitsa, Kharkov, and Krivoy Rog. However, this cannot be said about Odessa, Nikolayev, Rovno, and some other cities.

While taking advantage of the presence of gorkom secretaries, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, I would like to emphasize the need to display more initiative and exert greater efforts to increase the share of each labor collective in the implementation of the Food Program.

IN ORDER TO RUN AGRICULTURE IN A REALLY EFFECTIVE WAY, LIFE ITSELF CALLS FOR A RADICAL REFORM NOT ONLY IN ACTIVITY, BUT ALSO IN THE ENTIRE ECONOMIC THINKING.

THIS APPLIES TO LEADERS AND SPECIALISTS AT ALL LEVELS, TO ALL WORKERS AND KOLKHOZ PEASANTS. PARTY ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD CULTIVATE IN EVERY TOILER OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX THE FEELING OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE HIGH FINAL RESULT, FOR THE RENTABILITY OF THE COMMUNAL FARM, AND FOR MAXIMUM RETURNS FROM CAPITAL INVESTMENTS AND THE ENTIRE AVAILABLE POTENTIAL.

ABOUT TASKS FOR ACCELERATING SOCIAL PROGRESS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

While examining the republic's proposals for the increased stability of agriculture, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, the CPSU Central Committee set serious tasks for accelerating the social reform of the countryside. Indeed, the demographic situation and the balance of rural labor resources in a number of oblasts remain complex. In some oblasts, housing space built in the countryside per 1,000 inhabitants is less than in the city. The rural population has also been given short shrift in preschool establishments and consumer services. And it is not mere chance that the number of the rural population in individual oblasts has shrunk in recent years.

In line with the program endorsed by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and government, capital investments in nonproduction construction in the countryside have increased in the current 5-year period 20 percent. Outlays for these purposes have already reached R1.7 billion, and R900 million have been allocated for the current year. The share of allocations for the nonproduction sphere is increasing. However, in order to actively influence the process of stabilizing cadres, this share needs to be increased to 20-22 percent at a minimum in order to significantly expand housing, road, and municipal construction.

Evidence of this is the experience of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, which has already assigned 16 percent of its 1984 capital investments for the social reform of the countryside. This has enabled the oblast to practically equalize the countryside and the city in housing space commissioning, to significantly step up the construction of schools and roads, and to expand the gasification of villages. And here is the result: In 17 out of the 20 rayons, as well as in the oblast as a whole, the outflow of the rural population has not only been checked, but an increase in population has emerged.

A serious step forward has been made in Voroshilovgrad, Lvov, Poltava, and Sumy Oblasts. At the same time, in Chernigov, Vinnitsa, Zaporozhye, and Kherson Oblasts the housing construction in the countryside is a long way from having met the needs.

One cannot regard it as normal that cooperative forms of construction are not being promoted in the countryside and that no necessary funds are being allocated for this purpose.

At a number of villages there are no clubs and no premises in which the inhabitants can gather, listen to a lecture, arrange a discussion, or watch a film. True enough, in most cases these are small villages, but they do not need expensive buildings and would be happy with a 150-200-seat hall. With the present level of the construction base and with the willingness of oblast, rayon, and farm leaders, such a problem could have been settled in no time. We must not put up with the fact that some villages have no bath houses even now. In recent times, road construction in the countryside has significantly intensified, but some villages have no paved approaches. Life persistently calls for more vigor in the settlement of these problems.

A great deal remains to be done to improve trade services for the rural population. Consumer societies (Comrade S.V. Litvinenko) are slow in settling the problems of trade organization in a number of localities. This particularly applies to small and remote villages as well as to sovkhoz localities.

Serious shortcomings are occurring in the work carried out by the Ukrainian Union of Consumers Societies to increase foodstuff stocks, to organize the purchases of surplus agricultural produce among the population, and to raise the production of foodstuffs and other goods at its own enterprises.

Significant improvements, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy went on, are also needed in the organization of rural municipal services. Meanwhile, in a number of oblasts, inter-farm municipal services have begun to shrink. The cause lies in the unsatisfactory organization of the planning and the material-technical supply of rural municipal services. In the meantime, the Ukrainian Gosplan, as well as the Ministries of Agriculture and of Housing and Communal Services, treat this issue as if they were unconcerned onlookers. It is time for the Ukrainian Council of Ministers to intervene in this matter.

It is to be pointed out that a number of obkoms and oblispolkoms are exerting poor control over the implementation of the decisions adopted by the Ukrainian Communist Party Committee and Council of Ministries on the social development of the countryside. As a result, tens of millions of rubles intended for the construction of nonproduction facilities in the countryside have not been used.

In a number of cases, these funds are being shifted to the construction of production facilities. This primarily applies to Chernigov, Nikolayev, and some other oblasts experiencing workforce shortages.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy criticized leaders of construction ministries, as well as of Vinnitsa, Kirovograd, Odessa, and Chernigov oblispolkoms for unsatisfactorily coping with the tasks for the commissioning of rural children's preschool establishments, bath houses, and laundries in 1981-83.

The Ukrainian Gosplan, the republic's office of the State Bank, the Ukrainian Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ukrainian Interkolkhoz Construction Association, agricultural and other ministries and departments, and executive committees of local soviets are obligated to change their attitudes toward this issue and to intensify practical assistance to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in hastening the settlement of topical issues concerning the reform of the countryside. With regard to sociocultural construction in the countryside, a firm personal line should also be pursued by raykom, gorkom, and obkom first secretaries.

Speaking concisely, the speaker emphasized, WE ALL MUST BETTER ATTEND TO THIS IMPORTANT AND TOPICAL MATTER AND MUST ACT PURPOSEFULLY AND PERSISTENTLY.

ON SOME QUESTIONS CONCERNING ORGANIZATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK, THE SELECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF CADRES

It is obvious that the accomplishment of tasks for stabilizing agriculture directly depends on the level of organizational and educational work among people and on the ability of party organizations to mobilize labor collectives for the utilization of the existing possibilities and reserves.

The kolkhoz and sovkhoz personnel include 480,000 Communists and 580,000 Komsomols, and their number is constantly growing. Rural trade union organizations comprise about 5 million members. The number of elected local soviet aktivs is also significant. It is important for party committees to improve the coordination and use of these forces.

It is essential, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, to further improve the SELECTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND EDUCATION OF FARM LEADERS AND SPECIALISTS. Some 89 percent of kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors, or 70 percent more than in 1970, have higher education. Most leaders are highly qualified specialists possessing organizational abilities and are able to work among people.

At the same time, the movement of leaders is still significant, particularly at a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Chernovtsy and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts. This particularly applies to Ichnyanskiy Rayon in Chernigov Oblast and Stavishchenskiy Rayon in Kiev Oblast. There is only one thing to explain the cadre "leap frogs:" the inability to work among people and reserve cadres, and haste and unscrupulousness on the part of some raykoms. This reproachable practice must be checked.

There is one point more concerning NEW MANAGEMENT BODIES. Agro-industrial association councils are consistently gaining in strength. They concentrate their main attention on ensuring that all partners of agricultural associations work harmoniously on the fulfillment of the plans for social and economic development. Positive experience has been accumulated in this respect in Nikopolskiy Rayon, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast; Kazatinskiy and Bershadskiy Rayons, Vinnitsa Oblast; Tysmenitskiy Rayon, Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast; Karlovskiy Rayon, Poltava Oblast; Volnovakhskiy Rayon, Donetsk Oblast; and others.

Unfortunately, some agro-industrial association councils still lack efficiency, initiative, and persistency. Some leaders and specialists at rayon agro-industrial associations in Ternopol and Poltava Oblasts still have not even gone through normative documents, and for this reason, make poor use of their commissions and rights and do not go deeply into the financial and economic affairs of farms and enterprises servicing them. Some rayon associations are petty in their work and waste much time in "paper leadership." These shortcomings must be eliminated as soon as possible.

Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must ensure that party requirements for delineating the functions of party committees on the one hand, and administrative and economic bodies, on the other, are steadily complied with, and must eliminate parallelism and duplication in activities.

We MUST CONTINUE TO FURTHER IMPROVE THE ORGANIZATION, STYLE, AND METHODS OF WORK IN THE REPUBLIC'S ORGANS -- IN MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS -- AND MUST STRENGTHEN THEIR INFLUENCE ON ACCELERATING SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND ON ATTAINING HIGH FINAL RESULTS.

In this connection, the following issue was touched upon. The Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, called upon to significantly improve the supplies of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit to the population, has existed in the republic for more than 3 years, and quite a bit has already been done. The procurements of fruit and vegetables have increased 12 percent, and their per-capita sales to the population have gone up 20 percent. At the same time, great possibilities inherent in integrating the output, processing, and marketing of produce are still a long way from having been properly utilized. As before, the work of sovkhozes, trade organizations, and processing enterprises is poorly coordinated and lacks clarity, and this affects the matter. Of course, the blame for this also weighs on the ministerial leadership and its board, whose style of work needs significant improvement.

Today, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said, we also have the right to present grievances against the republic's Gosplan, Ministry of Finance, the economics institutes of the Academy of Sciences, and the southern branch of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, which have thus far failed to draw up proposals for improving economic relations both within that complex system and between the system as a whole and, for example, the budget.

These tasks must also attract the attention of Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium's Commission for the Agro-industrial Complex.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy then briefly touched upon CURRENT AFFAIRS. The state of winter crops in most oblasts permits us to count on a rather good crop. Spring crop seeding has been completed everywhere. Notwithstanding the increased scope of field operations, the seeding was carried out in a well-organized manner on the whole. Early grain and bean crops are developing well. The area under corn has been expanded almost 50 percent. Plant thinning is in progress in the sugar beet fields. What matters most now is to tend seedlings on schedule, to irrigate, and to prepare for the harvest on time.

The supply of fruit and vegetables to the population must be taken under constant control.

Fodder procurement is already unfolding. The utmost has to be done to fully provide cattle with coarse and juicy fodder for the wintering period.

Compared with 1983, the procurements of meat in the 4 and a half months increased by 135,000 tons, those of milk by 287,000 tons, and those of eggs by 62 million units, and this has enabled us to increase market stocks somewhat. We must consolidate and promote the changes for the better, must make better use of the summer season for raising the productivity of stockbreeding farms, and must ensure that the plans and socialist pledges are fulfilled and overfulfilled.

As you can see, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, there is much to do. The matters call for the united efforts of both agricultural and industrial toilers, for improvements in organization, and for better order in all sectors of management and production. Allow me, esteemed comrades, to express the confidence that the republic's Communists and all toilers will do their best to improve the results of our work and will conscientiously comply with all directives of the CPSU Central Committee.

(COMRADE V.V. SHCHERBITSKIY'S REPORT WAS LISTENED TO WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND WAS REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED BY APPLAUSE).

Shcherbitskiy Concluding Report

AU271045 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 May 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on concluding speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 25 May meeting of the Ukraine's party and economic aktivs in Kiev -- passages in all capitals published in boldface in original]

[Text] We have every reason to conclude, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that the objective set for the aktivs meeting has been achieved. Useful work was carried out before the meeting: many comrades made field trips, advised scientists and specialists. Views have been exchanged in a businesslike and interested way, and concrete measures have been traced for implementing the CPSU Central Committee decisions on ensuring stability in the production of grain and other crops at the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

ALL COMRADES WHO TOOK THE FLOOR WERE UNANIMOUS THAT THE DECISIONS OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE DIRECTIVES SET FORTH BY COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO AT THE ALL-UNION ECONOMIC CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX WERE OF PRINCIPLED AND MOBILIZING IMPORTANCE FOR OUR ENTIRE WORK.

The measures discussed today have substantially supplemented our plans for implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the Food Program.

The main thing now is to corroborate these measures with well considered organizational and political work.

A number of critical remarks and concrete proposals have been made here. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Council of Ministers, ministries, and departments will closely examine them and adopt appropriate decisions.

We hope that all those present here will also draw practical conclusions for themselves; and are confident that the work carried out will produce good results.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy then emphasized THE GREAT AND RESPONSIBLE ROLE OF PARTY GORKOMS AND RAYKOMS in organizing the great and multiform work to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the successive decisions of the CPSU Central Committee. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo proceeds from the point that gorkom and raykom first secretaries present at this aktivs' meeting are well prepared, can clearly see the tasks confronting them, and are actively working to accomplish them. Speaking in general terms, these tasks can be reduced.

IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE, to increasing the effectiveness of communal production and hastening scientific-technical progress;

IN THE SPHERE OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, to taking consistent measures to improve the lives of people and to raise the standards of their education and culture;

IN THE SPHERE OF ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY, to raising the role of party committees as organs of political leadership, and the role of basic organizations; to improving the selection, distribution, and education of cadres, and the style of our entire work; to the consolidation of party and state discipline and the struggle against negative phenomena;

IN THE SPHERE OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK, to further improving the quality and effectiveness of this work, strengthening its links with life, and intensifying the class and internationalist tempering of our people.

It is highly important to actively participate in all measures taken by the party and the Soviet state to secure peaceful conditions for our people's work.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th congress and the directives of the CPSU Central Committee, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has been paying great attention to the work performed by raykoms and gorkoms.

ABOVE ALL, the staff of raykom and gorkom secretaries and other functionaries has improved qualitatively. All secretaries have higher education. Almost two-thirds of first secretaries are graduates of party schools or the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee. Some 90 percent of them are specialists in industry or agriculture.

THERE IS EVERY GROUND FOR SAYING THAT RAYKOMS AND GORKOMS ARE HEADED BY POLITICALLY MATURE, EDUCATED, AND COMPETENT FUNCTIONARIES THOROUGHLY SCHOOLED IN LIFE AND IN POLITICAL WORK AMONG THE MASSES. With this important prerequisite, the republic's party committees as a whole ensure that the strategic directives of the party's Central Committee, the current and long-term plans are put into effect. We have quite a few raykoms and gorkoms that can be regarded as model ones in organizational and political work.

Enterprising and creative in accomplishing production and social tasks in the countryside are Nikopolskiy Raykom in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, Pervomayskiy Raykom in Kharkov

Oblast, Simferopolskiy Raykom in the Crimean Oblast, Kamensko-Bugskiy Raykom in Lvov Oblast, Maryinskiy Raykom in Donetsk Oblast, Zolotonoshskiy Raykom in Cherkassy Oblast, Yampolskiy Raykom in Vinnitsa Oblast, Rovenskiy Raykom in Rovno Oblast, Kakhovskiy Gorkom in Kherson Oblast, and many others.

It is not mere chance that precisely these rayons initiated quite a few valuable actions that have been widespread, and a number of them have been approved by the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees. It will be only fair to note the great personal contribution made by the respective first secretaries toward improvements in the party work performed by these raykoms and gorkoms. We know them well and value them highly.

However, in the process of accomplishing the tasks confronting us, problems are arising for which not all leaders are finding opportune and correct solutions. While taking this in account, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has found it expedient to once again call attention to some most topical questions.

This has been dictated by the fact that we still have some party committees that incur substantial shortcomings in their work, put up with the manifestations of inertness, formalism, and mismanagement, and do not cope with the tasks entrusted to them to the full extent. The appropriate cases were mentioned in the report at the present aktivs meeting.

But to list the shortcomings is not the only thing that matters. IT IS ESSENTIAL TO DRAW OPPORTUNE AND CORRECT CONCLUSIONS, TO DETERMINE WHAT IS TO BE DONE NEXT, AND TO DO IT IN GOOD TIME. For this purpose, party obkoms (and also oblispolkoms, oblast Komsomol committees, and oblast trade union councils along their lines) must profoundly and on principle scrutinize the performance of subordinated organizations. As far as raykoms and gorkoms are concerned, their performance, unfortunately, has thus far not been systematically and profoundly analyzed by some obkoms. This is harmful. Moreover, some comrades make groundlessly optimistic evaluations of the situation and the results of their work.

Let us have a look, for example, at two neighboring rayons in Khmelnitskiy Oblast, Chemerovetskiy and Volochisskiy, whose conditions are approximately identical. In Chemerovetskiy Rayon, with Comrade D.G. Litovka as raykom first secretary, the annual per-hectare yields of grain average 33-35 quintals. The rayon's milk yields are the oblast's highest, and the volumes of marketed industrial production and of procured agricultural produce are growing year in and year out. In Volochisskiy Rayon, with Comrade I.N. Servetnik as raykom first secretary, the soil is better, but things are worse. In the 9th and the 10th 5-year periods and in the 3 years of the current 5-year period, the rayon was falling short of the plans for the sales of grain, sugar beets, milk, and meat. Yet many people remember well that for a long time Voloshisskiy Rayon was among the republic's best.

It is to be noted that also in other oblasts, there are rayons whose fame in the past, speaking figuratively, thundered far and wide, but in recent years have given up their positions. These rayons are: Kagarlykskiy in Kiev Oblast, Bashtanskiy in Nikolayev Oblast, Shpolyanskiy in Cherkassy Oblast, and Menskiy in Chernigov Oblast. Obviously, obkoms must thoroughly examine each of such rayons, take immediate measures, and help them restore their previous good reputation.

Each party committee has much to do and worry about. All that is important.

THE ART OF PARTY LEADERSHIP LIES IN THE ABILITY TO SINGLE OUT AT ANY CONCRETE MOMENT DECISIVE SECTORS, AND TO MAKE USE OF THE MAIN LEVERS ENSURING THEIR SUCCESS.

As far as party leadership in agriculture is concerned, what matters most now, in our opinion, is to make the proper use of specialists. It has been repeatedly noted that they should be directly engaged in production. However, many of them are still sitting at their desks, compiling various reference materials, filling out numerous report cards, and so forth. All that is visible, well known, and even occasionally criticized, but no practical steps are being taken to amend matters. Work among kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists is an important matter for party organizations and -- as Comrade V.I. Krivorotov, F.T. Morgun, and others correctly noted today -- it must be attended to properly and constantly.

Furthermore, it is essential to raise the role and responsibility of agro-industrial associations for the results of work, particularly at lagging farms, and to duction and living conditions for rural toilers. This was correctly noted today by Comrades V.G. Boyko, V.M. Kavun, and others.

The successful accomplishment of tasks confronting party committees largely depends on the STYLE OF PARTY LEADERSHIP.

In their work, party committees must always proceed from the point that they are political organs, and therefore must use political means. This signifies that the party committee must be free from any departmental or parochial considerations, must always and everywhere be firm and steady in the pursuit of the principled party line, and must take a state-like attitude toward the matter.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FOR FURTHER IMPROVING THE STYLE OF WORK ARE THE DIRECTIVES SET FORTH IN THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISIONS ON THE RESULTS OF THE ACCOUNTABILITY AND ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN THE PARTY, IN THOSE ADOPTED UPON THE REPORTS BY THE MOLDAVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SARATOV OBKOM, GLAZUNOVSKIY RAYKOM, AND KUYBYSHEVSKIY GORKOM, AND IN THE SPEECHES DELIVERED BY COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY.

THE SELECTION AND EDUCATION OF CADRES has always been and is the CENTRAL SECTOR in the work of party committees. And it should be pointed out that in recent years, raykoms and gorkoms have been working among cadres much more purposefully. But there are also quite a few shortcomings. Particularly disturbing is the fact that the business-like and political qualities of functionaries are being frequently examined in a superficial and formal manner. Attesting to this is the fact that many farm leaders were dismissed because they were unable to cope with the matters with which they were entrusted, or because they disgraced themselves.

Attracting attention is also the fact that some raykoms and gorkoms work among cadres in the old way, by means of orders and punishments. For example, Stanichno-Luganskiy Raykom in Voroshilovgrad Oblast, with Comrade N.G. Zinchenko as first secretary, in 18 months showered farm leaders and specialists with dozens of party punishments, in most cases including an entry in the registration form. Naturally, this high-handed pitch produces nothing but harm.

IN WORK AMONG CADRES, IT IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN ANYWHERE ELSE TO DEVISE A CLEAR SYSTEM MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO FIND AND RAISE GOOD ORGANIZERS, AND -- TO USE V.I. LENIN'S WORDS -- TO TEMPER AND TRAIN THEM IN PRACTICAL WORK, IN GREAT MATTERS.

We must continue to increase the responsibility of cadres for the matter at hand and for carrying out their duty, and must strengthen executive discipline. In this respect, we must strictly pursue the firm and principled line that functionaries who break party and state discipline and abuse their official statutes for mercenary purposes must not man leading posts or remain in the party ranks. There is no alternative to this approach.

At the same time, every honest person must be treated with attention and be helped.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went to emphasize that ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS confronting party raykoms and gorkoms continued to lie in FURTHER PROMOTING THE ROLE OF BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. In the republic, there are 69,000 of them. The recent accountability and election campaign has manifested the increased prestige and efficiency of lower party links. However, some party organizations still lack initiative, persistency, and even adherence to principle. They frequently put up with prolonged lagging in labor collectives, are tardy in revealing negative phenomena, treat them in a conciliatory way, and avoid acute questions.

Upon the recommendation of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, each rayon and city now has specified basic party organizations that need serious assistance. The utmost must be done in the immediate future to amend the situation, to improve internal party work in these organizations, to rally party ranks, and to make every Communist play his vanguard role in earnest.

It is also to be noted that some party raykoms and gorkoms do not properly heed the opinions of basic party organizations and do not take them into account while settling cadre problems. For example, was it normal that many Communist leaders were punished in 1983 not by basic party organizations, but by higher party bodies? Such cases were particularly numerous in Poltava, Lvov, Kherson, and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts. Apparently, the time has come to bring to account those party committee secretaries who do not see that this practice adversely affects the education of cadres and downgrades the role of basic party organizations.

I would also like to touch upon the subject of COLLEGIALITY IN THE ACTIVITY OF PARTY COMMITTEES. Experience shows: Wherever this important principle is observed, the atmosphere is sound, creative, and businesslike, people work harmoniously, with initiative, and have the chance to display their abilities.

To promote collectivity in the work of party committees, it is useful to hold bureau sessions to exchange views in a frank, self-critical, and comradely way. Such sessions undoubtedly help increase the responsibility of bureau members for the state of affairs in the rayon or city organization at large. We should continue this practice.

In connection with this, I would like to speak once again about the ROLE OF THE FIRST SECRETARY IN THE PARTY COMMITTEE. It is always essential to bear in mind that the raykom or gorkom secretary is a political leader, and he must handle any question from party and nationwide positions, must be a model in discipline and efficiency, must possess the ability to attract people, and must be modest in every respect.

For any Communist, and the more so for a party secretary, it is important to accept criticism and to create an atmosphere in which colleagues can frankly express their opinions and are not afraid to tell the truth, even when this truth is unpleasant.

A first secretary of the party committee must possess a broad erudition, must identify himself with the matter, with people. Speaking figuratively, he must be accurate in thinking and efficient in acting. This is the way he should be, the way the Communists and working people want to see him.

Following the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, the quality and effectiveness of ideological work have undoubtedly improved. In this responsible sector, efforts must not be slackened.

Taking into account the aggravated ideological confrontation in the world arena, it is essential to improve counterpropaganda and to keep in mind that the class adversary particularly counts on the revival of religious, nationalist, and other bourgeois prejudices.

In compliance with the appropriate CPSU Central Committee requirements, concrete steps have to be taken to improve the activity of rayon and city newspapers. The point is to improve the papers both in substance and appearance, to raise the effectiveness of their publications, and to particularly improve the cadres of journalists. At the present time, less than half of rayon-level journalists have specialized education, and many have only secondary education. It is obvious that some party committees give very little thought to their printed organs. Of course, with such an attitude, the matter can hardly be expected to succeed.

We must earnestly boost the prestige of local papers, strengthen their material-technical base, and display constant concern for the working and living conditions of journalists and printers.

The accomplishment of the tasks set by the 26th party congress and the 5-year targets, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, should be the decisive factor in the evaluation of our work.

THIS IDEA RUNS THROUGH THE DECISIONS OF THE DECEMBER 1983, THE FEBRUARY AND THE APRIL 1984 PLENUMS OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE. THESE ARE THE ISSUES TO WHICH COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO CALLED ATTENTION AT THE MEETING WITH THE COLLECTIVE OF THE SERP I MOLOT PLANT IN MOSCOW.

Guided by these directives of the CPSU Central Committee, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee departments, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms should primarily systematically assist party committees at large enterprises and all basic party organizations in undertaking appropriate measures and exert effective control over the implementation of these measures. Of course, the work of trade union and Komsomol organizations is to be constantly kept in their field of vision by party committees.

We have entered a very responsible stage in the life of the party -- the period of direct preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. Early next year, elections will be held to the local soviets of people's deputies and the republic's Supreme Soviet.

At present, when our goals are clear, it is particularly important to rely on what has already been done and to purposefully advance toward new and ever higher targets.

On behalf of the meeting participants, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy assured the CPSU Central Committee that the Ukraine's Communists would do the utmost to successfully cope with their tasks.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON BELORUSSIAN CP PLENUM

PM271052 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondents I. Novikov, A. Simurov dispatch: "Time Dictates Style; From the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Minsk -- A regular Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum has been held. The question of further improving the work style and methods of the republic's party committees and primary party organizations in the light of the demands of the 26th party congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was examined. A report was delivered by N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

The republic party organization has grown considerably over the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The qualitative composition of its ranks has improved. Party cadres have been enriched by new experience. This has been reflected in national economic affairs. Growth in national income exceeded the plan targets for the first 3 years of the 5-Year Plan and totaled 21 percent.

The conditions have been created for unfailing fulfillment of targets for the current year and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

All this, the main speaker noted, is the result of increasing organization, discipline, and efficiency, that is utilizing surface reserves. But now it is also necessary to search for hidden reserves. The task of party organizations and of all labor collectives lies in consolidating the successes achieved. That means first and foremost devoting more attention to questions of party leadership in developing the economy and culture.

Proceeding on the basis of these demands, the style of many party committees and primarily organizations and soviet and economic organs requires substantial improvement. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee recently analyzed the activity of Minsk, Brest, and Gomel party obkoms and indicated shortcomings to them in party leadership of economic, social, and cultural building and the education of the masses. The plenum noted that the criticism left its mark. The Brest party organization drew the necessary lessons on many issues and had begun to take fuller account of the demands of the time. The state of affairs in Vitebski, Mogilev, and Comal Oblasts is being remedied, although not as quickly as one would like. So far the Minsk Oblast party committees are proving slow to restructure their work.

The plenum was shown the work style of the Grodno party obkom as an example. Here the center of work has been switched to the primary party organizations and the labor collectives. And, quite naturally, the oblast is in leading positions in the republic on most indicators.

The plenum participants made serious complaints about the work of Stolinskiy, Brestskiy, Kruglyanskiy, Chashnikskiy, Braginskiy, and Dubrovenskiy party raykoms. Administrative and economic methods of resolving tasks still prevail there. The party committees are striving to "take upon themselves" literally all questions: big and small, economic and political.

The primary party organizations operate at the forefront of the struggle to implement all our plans. However, not all party committees are giving them proper attention. The following example was cited at the plenum. Meetings at the party organization of the Pobeda kolkhoz in Kobrinskiy Rayon are convened irregularly and without the proper preparations. As a rule, reports on all questions are delivered by the party organization secretary. The same people take part in the debates: chief specialists and leaders from the middle links. As for the rank and file Communists, not one of them has spoken at a single meeting in 18 months.

The plenum instructed party committees to improve the standard of primary party organization leadership and to strive to ensure that they more actively use the monitoring rights granted to them and react in a principled and sharp way to instances of violations of party and state discipline by officials.

The shortcomings inherent in certain party meetings are often repeated when holding party obkom, gorkom, and raykom plenums. In some places, only "staff" speakers can speak at these, too. An alarming statistic: Over 70 percent of party committee members have not spoken in a debate at Gomel and Minsk Obkom plenums in the past 2 years, and the floor is rarely given to workers or kolkhoz members.

Criticism and self-criticism are still by no means always heard at collegial party organ sessions. Without strict and principled assessments, certain leaders often embark on the path of abusing their positions. This is what happened at the Krasnyy Partizan Sovkhoz in Polotskiy Rayon. Its now former director Ye. Klavsut used his employment for mercenary ends. He would take revenge on Communists who tried to put him in his place with their criticism. And what stand did the party raykom take? It imposed party punishments on Klaysut three times, but each time in camera, bypassing the primary party organizations...

The plenum's work also reflected questions such as molding the party apparatus in the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee demands, bringing women into party work, combining mature cadres and young workers, and the role and place of the party committee first secretary as an individual [lichmost] in party organization life.

Those at the meeting discussed in detail the questions of monitoring and verification of execution -- an integral part of the Leninist work style. It was noted that in certain partyorganizations, this important sector has still not been coordinated. Monitoring often boils down to registering measures that have been taken, to requests for written information, and to the collation of various references and summaries. Last year, for example, Glusskiy Rayon was checked 41 times on questions of agricultural production. Many dozen people participated in the checks. And what changed? Economic tasks in the rayon continue to be poorly resolved.

The plenum instructed party, soviet, and economic leaders to improve monitoring and verification of execution, to visit shops, teams, and livestock units more often, and to deliver speeches and reports in labor collectives. If a leader becomes divorced from the masses, he cannot lead people and ensure the fulfillment of set tasks. Reports to the working people by workers from sectors involved in the population's vital needs can be of considerable help to party committees in this connection. The plenum supported the resolution recently adopted by the republic's Communist Party Central Committee Bureau to ask for these reports. The need to improve work with working people's letters and applications was mentioned.

The plenum participants expressed confidence that the Belorussian Communist Party, persistently improving the effectiveness of its organizational and political activity, will be able to successfully ensure the mobilization of the working people's efforts to fulfill and overfulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets -- a mobilization worthy of greeting the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the coming 27th CPSU Congress.

SHORTCOMINGS VIEWED AT AZERBAIJAN CP PLENUM

PM271000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[Report by special correspondent L. Tairov and A. Chernyak: "Discipline Is the Key to Success"]

[Text] Baku -- An Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum has discussed measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Azerbaijan Party Organizations' Activity in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU Resolution 'On Stepping Up Work To Strengthen Socialist Labor Discipline'."

"This decision is a vivid manifestation of the party's concern for continued socio-economic development and the all-around raising of social production efficiency" keynote speaker K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, said. "The resolution affects all aspects of the life of the republic's Communists and makes it necessary to begin a systematic struggle to further strengthen discipline and improve the work of the party and state apparatus."

The republic's party organization has done some work to instill order at all levels of the national economy. And the results are in evidence: Losses of work time have fallen, absenteeism is down, and cadre turnover has been reduced. The targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan have been fulfilled on the whole.

At the same time, as participants in the plenum noted, what has been done is just the beginning of much work.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution aims at just such an approach, especially since the efforts being made are still not producing the desired results. Even though losses of work time and cadre turnover, for example, are down, they are still higher than the national average. Last year alone idle time, absenteeism, and absences with the administration's permission caused output worth millions of rubles to be lost in industry.

Many collectives are failing to meet their contractual commitments. In the majority of cases, the assimilation of newly-built capacities is behind the normative schedule. Plans in capital construction, in transport, at consumer service enterprises, and in trade are regularly disrupted. Poor use is being made of the potential for producing consumer goods. There are serious complaints about output quality. Quite a few sovkhozes and kolkhozes have not fulfilled the plans for sales of agricultural products to the state. Thus nearly one-third of farms failed to meet the target for livestock and poultry procurements and one-fifth failed to meet the milk procurement target. On the whole, the level of development of stockraising in the republic and the volume of production of meat, milk, and other output do not meet present-day requirements.

What is the reason for these shortcomings? What must be done to eliminate them? The plenum discussion was held in this vein. The report and the speeches made clear that some party committees, soviets, ministry and department leaders, and trade union and Komsomol organizations have been unjustifiably slow in beginning organizational work to fulfill CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolutions and the law on labor collectives. The main reason, the plenum said, is the discrepancy between word and deed. Much bombastic talk has been heard at all levels about the need to strengthen discipline and there is no lack of measures of different kinds, but nothing has been implemented and no results are forthcoming since party committees have still not managed to invest abstract appeals with real content. The plans designed to strengthen labor disciple are mainly explanatory in character. The other aspect -- monitoring plan fulfillment -- is noticeably weaker.

Speakers from the plenum rostrum spoke about complacency and lack of self-criticism on the part of some workers regarding the situation in their allotted areas. Such an approach ultimately means that shortcomings cease to be noticed and, furthermore, that attempts are made to gloss over reality. It is in such a situation as this that abuses become possible.

The CPSU Central Committee demanded a further deepening of work to strengthen socialist discipline as an important reserve for increasing labor productivity and social production efficiency. It is necessary to approach the matter in a comprehensive way, to increase the efficiency of ideological and educational work, and to strive for very smooth production and the creation of the necessary working and everyday living conditions. The task set is to show greater exactingness toward cadres for the resolution of these questions.

A characteristic feature of the plenum participants' discussion of the CPSU Central Committee resolution was that they not only noted shortcomings but also gave the specific names of those people to blame. Sharp criticism was leveled at Raykom First Secretaries S. Gadzhibalayev of Kusarskiy Rayon and R. Zeynalov of Pushkinskiy Rayon and the following ministers: S. Ibragimov, minister of light industry; R. Sadykov, minister of the construction materials industry; S. Akhundov, minister of local industry; A. Ayriyan, minister of the timber and wood processing industry; and A. Aliyev, minister of industrial construction. Serious complaints were leveled at A. Sharifov, leader of the "Azerbaydzhantransstroy" Association; D. Gashumov, leader of the Caspian Steamship Company; K. Kerimov, leader of the Main Administration for Construction on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes; and other Communists.

"We workers particularly value and understand the party Central Committee's policy on instilling order. This is our worker policy," S. Bezirova, an operator at the Serebrovskiy oil extraction administration, said. "Every worker knows that where you have order you will always have good results. The sector still has quite a few shortcomings in production organization. Even now we are justified in directing the most serious complaints against our leaders -- B. Gadzhiyev and K. Abasov, chiefs of the 'Azneft' and 'Kaspmorneftegazprom' Associations respectively."

The CPSU Central Committee resolution raises the task of giving new impetus to work on introducing good order everywhere. Strong, conscious discipline -- such is the CPSU Central Committee's demand -- must become the norm of our life. It is only then that the vast potential and advantages of socialist society are truly revealed. This concern and exactingness must be conveyed to every party organization, every collective, and every worker. This is especially important under conditions when by no means all labor collectives have been enlisted in the campaign to strengthen discipline. An atmosphere of implacability toward loafers and parasites has not been established everywhere. Workers' meetings rarely discuss slackers, shirkers, or shoddy workmanship. The role of comrades' courts has been downgraded. Measures of persuasion provided for by the law are sometimes not used against lawbreakers. Education is often replaced by blatant bureaucratic administration. Instances of violations of labor law are encountered.

Those present resolutely condemned the standpoint of those leaders who conceal violations in an attempt to avoid responsibility for the low level of discipline and organization of labor. At the "Remtochmekh" Plant in Baku, for example, 750 instances of shirking, which were recorded as leave with the administration's permission came to light. Some 29 shirkers at the Sumgait Compressor Plant's foundry shop were paid bonuses on top of their wages. Distortion of data and window-dressing have not been eradicated either. In the latter half of last year alone, corrupt accounting practices came to light at 667 sites. The plenum demanded an end to such incidents.

While comprehensively examining the problems of strengthening labor discipline, the keynote speaker and other speakers noted the requirement arising from the CPSU Central Committee resolution to improve the selection, placement, and training of cadres. Frequent errors still occur in the promotion of leaders, and the replacement of leaders is running at a high level. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan, for example, 23 gorkom and raykom secretaries and 15 rayispolkom chairmen have been dismissed for errors and various misdemeanors. One in five kolkhoz chairmen and one in four sovkhoz directors have been replaced. Some 961 people were expelled from the CPSU for violating the requirements of the rules and party and state discipline in 1983.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution notes the need to improve the style and methods of party work. Party committees' organizational and political activity must help to improve matters at all levels and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges. The plenum set republic Communist Party Central Committee departments, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations the task of raising the standard of organizational activity, stepping up the verification of execution of decisions, and bringing about the organic merging of monitoring with practical deeds to fulfill party and government directives and their own decisions. At the same time, monitoring must be systematic and implemented from above and below simultaneously.

Very sharp words were spoken about instances of an inattentive attitude to working people's criticisms and of suppression of criticism. The following example was cited:

At a party meeting, E. Dzhafarov, head of a laboratory at the Scientific Research and Planning Institute for the Comprehensive Automation of Production Processes in the Petroleum and Chemical Industry, criticized the institute's leadership for its omissions. But instead of a businesslike examination of the Communist's comments, Institute Director A. Abdullayev and party Bureau Secretary G. Gasanbekov began persecuting him for his criticism. The Communist Party Central Committee gave this incident a principled evaluation. The plenum demanded that all attempts at ignoring people's opinion be stopped and called for criticism from below to be developed and for it to be viewed as an effective means of improving matters.

It was noted from the rostrum that it is necessary to continue to persistently raise the standard and effectiveness of ideological and mass political work. It must be based on the education of working people in a spirit of a profound understanding of their civic duty -- to work conscientiously for the good of society.

The course of the discussion of the question showed that the CPSU Central Committee's analysis, assessments, and conclusions have been correctly received by the republic's Communists. Party organizations prepared for the plenum thoroughly. More than 30,000 people's control, trade union, and Komsomol activists held a review of labor discipline at nearly 10,000 enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, construction sites, organizations, and institutions. The results of the review were discussed at more than 8,600 workers' meetings, standing production conferences, and party and Komsomol committee sessions. In accordance with the practice prevailing in the republic, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee instructed the Public Opinion and Sociological Research Study Center to generalize working people's opinions, proposals, and remarks. This material was subsequently published.

The plenum participants stated that Azerbaijan's working people will struggle more purposefully to strengthen discipline and to achieve order and honesty everywhere and in all things. Those present assured the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko that they will devote all their knowledge and experience to ensuring the unconditional implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution and will fulfill the plan and pledges for 1984 and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

KOKCHETAV CONFERENCE DISCUSSES GRAIN PROBLEMS

LD271739 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Summary] "An All-Union Conference on Production of High-Quality Wheats ended in Kokchetav today. At our microphone is Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy head of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture's Main Grain Crops Administration".

[Parshin] Expanding and improving grain production is a key task. Practice shows that not all the reserves for production of strong, hard, and valuable wheats have yet been employed, and this was the subject of the conference in Kokchetav. The report by Comrade Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, analyzed the state of affairs and set forth ways to overcome shortcomings. It was pointed out at the conference that in recent years, 51 varieties of wheat with good grain quality have been regionally zoned.

[Unidentified correspondent] "Boris Petrovich, production of high quality wheats has fallen in a number of places of late. What is the matter here?

[Parshin] "Sharp criticism at the conference was aimed at leaders in a number of oblasts in the Volga, Urals and Siberian areas who have carried out a reduction in sowing of spring wheat to levels that do not guarantee that plans for grain procurement will be met. The schedule for strain renovation is being delayed in Kuybyshev, Ulyanovsk, Novosibirsk, North Kazakhstan and certain other oblasts. As a result of a lack of control by individual agricultural organs and the reduced responsibility of heads and specialists of farms, the area sown to hard wheat, the basic raw material for production of pasta products, has been sharply reduced at collective and state farms. Concentration on sowing hard wheats in regions having the best soil and climatic conditions for cultivation has not been ensured. Not infrequently, plantations of hard wheat are sited where its predecessors did poorly, the full norm of mineral fertilizers is not applied, and due attention is not paid to combating weeds, diseases, and pests. Preliminary assessment of quality of grain is not carried out everywhere, and there are cases of down-grading [obezlichivaniye] of high quality wheat, and incorrect assessments of its quality at procurement time.

[Correspondent] "What measures are to be taken to put this situation to rights?

[Parshin] "On the basis of a radical improvement in the techniques for cultivating soft wheat, it is planned to ensure steady production of it in the steppe areas of the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus, the Volga region, the South Urals, West Siberia and Kazakhstan. As a rule, requirements are no less for strong wheat and for valuable wheat, suitable for breadmaking without additives, in the forest-steppe areas of the RSFSR and Ukrainian SSR.

"Local work will be continued to intensify specialization of collective and state farms in the cultivation of hard spring wheat in the steppe areas of the Volga area, the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan, and to expand production of strong winter hard wheat in the North Caucasus and southern oblasts of the Ukraine.

Agro-industrial associations must heighten their responsibility for the complete assimilation of scientifically-based systems of land tillage by collective and state farms and ensure that the level of agricultural technique is raised. The implementation of these and other measures will promote the successful implementation of the USSR's Food Program."

CSA ISSUES REPORT ON HARVESTING OF GRASSES

LD272304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration issued a report today on the harvesting of grasses on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Greasses have been reaped on about 23 million hectares. Almost one-third of them have been cleared during the past week.

The amount of hay and haylage has been stockpiled. Mass preparation of silage is also in progress on farms in the south. The grain harvesting front is rapidly shifting northward. This front now passes through Voroshilovgrad and Kharkov Oblasts of the Ukraine and the extreme south of the central black-soil region. Farms in southern areas of Kazakhstan are harvesting bread-grain.

The harvest is also in progress in all the transcaucasian republics. The harvesting of bread-grain is nearing completion in Turkmenia. A good harvest has been grown there. From the first days of the harvest, many workers have been accomplishing a great deal every day. Good results are being achieved by integrated detachments working in Timashevskiy, Dinskoy, and Gulkevichi rayons of the Kuban. The farms of the North Caucasus and the Crimea have begun selling grain to the state. Picking is in progress on the tea plantations of Georgia. However, there is evidence that this work is being held up by the inconsistent work of tea factories.

COSMOS 1576 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 26 JUNE

LD270722 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 27 TASS -- On Tuesday, the Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1576, to carry on the exploration of outer space.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 89.7 minutes, maximum distance from the earth surface -- 376 km, minimum distance -- 180 km, and inclination of the orbit 67.1 degrees.

The equipment carried by the satellite operates normally.

COSMOS 1577 LAUNCHED; FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD271240 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1577.

The satellite carries scientific equipment to continue the exploration of outer space.

The orbit characteristics are as follows: initial period of revolution -- 104.9 minutes, maximum distance from the earth surface -- 1,023 km, minimum distance -- 974 km, inclination of the orbit -- 83 degrees.

The equipment carried by the satellite operates normally.

BRIEFS

UZBEK ARCHAEOLOGY -- Archaeological experts in Uzbekistan have completed their excavations work in the Yerkurgan region eight kilometers away from Karshi city in southern Uzbekistan. The ruins of one of the oldest cities have been discovered in that area. It is estimated that they are 3,000 years old. Uzbek experts have unearthed a Zoroastrian shrine in addition to discovering golden artifacts, religious ornaments used by Zoroastrians, food plates, and antique coins. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Jun 84 GF]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS USTINOV KREMLIN ADDRESS

PM281040 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 Second Edition pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "All Efforts and Knowledge for the Further Enhancement of Army and Navy Combat Readiness: Kremlin Reception in Honor of the Graduates of Military Academies"]

[Text] A festive, ceremonial atmosphere prevailed yesterday in the halls of the Great Kremlin Palace. A reception was held here in honor of the graduates from military academies, organized by the USSR Defense Ministry.

The following were present to congratulate the graduates on the successful completion of their studies and to bid them farewell as they set off for the troops and fleets: Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense Minister; Army General V.M. Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB; L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; CPSU Central Committee section chiefs I.F. Dmitriyev, V.A. Medvedev, and N.I. Savinkin; USSR ministers and chairman of USSR state committees; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Army General V.I. Govorov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General V.M. Shabanov, Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, Army General A.T. Altunin, and Army General I.N. Shkadov.

The reception was attended by generals, admirals, and officers of the USSR Armed Forces and the armies of the fraternal socialist countries who studied at Soviet higher military educational establishments. With them were commanders, political workers, and teachers at the military academies.

The participants in the reception were addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who was greeted warmly by those present. He warmly congratulated the graduates -- generals and officers from the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the fraternal socialist countries who have graduated from our military academies -- on the completion of their studies, and wished them great new successes in their future service.

The defense minister conveyed cordial greetings, congratulations, and good wishes to the graduates from Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the USSR Defense Council. The participants in the reception greeted this announcement with tumultuous, prolonged applause.

The defense minister then read out the greetings message sent to the military academy graduated by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers. It expresses cordial congratulations to the officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the socialist community countries and wishes for their further success in military labor and in ensuring the reliable defense of the gains of socialism and world peace.

The greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers and the congratulations from Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, D.F. Ustinov noted, are evidence of their fartherly concern for the Armed Forces and the training of military cadres. They also constitute the instructions of the party and people to devoutly defend our motherland's interests and devote all efforts and knowledge to the strengthening of the Soviet state's defense capability and the enhancement of Army and Navy combat readiness.

Permit me on your behalf to thank the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko for their tremendous attentiveness to the Armed Forces and for the inspiring, kind wishes to the graduates and professorial and teaching staff of the military academies!

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov went on to say:

Soviet people are engaged in peaceful creative work on a huge scale, successfully resolving the tasks of improving the developed socialist society and strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might. But we are having to build the new society in conditions of the intensifying military danger, the threat of nuclear war, and a very acute ideological struggle. The bellicose forces of imperialism are doing all they can to wreck the military-strategic equilibrium in their own favor. They are continuing to deploy American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, implementing more and more new nuclear and conventional arms programs, and embarking on the militarization of space and the launching of large-scale work on creating ABM defense systems. And all this is being done under cover of clamorous, hypocritical speeches about the U.S. and NATO's "love of peace" and false assertions about the supposedly growing Soviet "military threat."

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries counterpose to the imperialist powers' adventurist policy of aggression a policy of peace and friendship among peoples. A policy of love of peace which is real, not verbal like that of the imperialists. At the same time, we cannot but take account of the fact that the unrestrained arms race and the perfidy of the forces of reaction and militarism oblige us to display unflagging vigilance. "The present-day situation," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, "demands constant, comprehensive efforts from us to ensure the country's security and the reliable defense of Soviet people's peaceful labor."

The CPSU and the Soviet Government display tireless concern for strengthening the country's defense and for the development and combat improvement of the Armed Forces. A vivid new manifestation of this concern was the presentation of the Order of the Red Banner to the Army Komsomol and the participation of leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state in the work of the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the conference is a detailed combat program for the activity of Komsomol organizations and all Army and Navy personnel. We are proud of the high assessment of the Armed Forces which was given. This assessment inspires us to new military deeds for the sake of the socialist motherland.

Responding to the concern of the party and people, Army and Navy personnel, educated by the Communist Party, are persistently mastering military skills. Today the Soviet Armed Forces are a mighty combat monolith. Army and Navy servicemen are rallied closely around the Communist Party and are boundlessly devoted to the motherland. They fulfill their duty to the people and the fatherland with honor and dignity.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov reminded the graduates that the military art is now developing more dramatically than ever before. The process of renewing military hardware is continuous. Nuclear and conventional weapons are being improved. High-precision combat complexes are becoming part of the equipment of modern armies. Troops are increasingly fully provided with effective means of automation and microelectronic and computer technology. And this gives rise to changes in tactics, the art of operations, and the military art in general. In many respects it is necessary to find new solutions to questions of troop control, firepower, collaboration, the implementation of maneuvers, and all types of support. In preparing and waging combat it is important to display a creative approach and seek tactical methods which the enemy does not expect.

In order to be up to present-day requirements, it is necessary to constantly add to and renew the knowledge acquired at military educational establishments, improve practical skills, and closely follow the development of military theory and practice at home and abroad.

The graduates are awaited in their units and on their ships as people who have mastered the leading achievements of Soviet military science, modern weapons, and combat hardware, and who know how to train and educate personnel and be worthy heads of military collectives.

The main content of work in the troops and fleets is to maintain the high combat readiness of units and ships. Combat readiness is built up day to day from a multitude of things, big and small. There are no final limits to improving it, just as there are no "trivial" things which can be disregarded.

A major role in resolving the tasks of strengthening combat readiness belongs to purposeful ideological education work. In pursuing this work it is necessary to rely skillfully on party and Komsomol organizations and to explain the domestic and foreign policy of the party and government to the personnel in depth and convincingly. Every serviceman must be made aware of the stern reality of the military-political situation in the world.

Today it is particularly important, as was stressed at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, to inculcate in soldiers and seamen, sergeants and petty officers, ensigns and warrant officers, and officers a sense of love for the motherland and hatred for its enemies, high political and class vigilance, and constant readiness to accomplish feats. Wherever the serviceman is -- on the firing range, at sea, or in the reserves -- and whatever task he is fulfilling, he must always be on the alert.

An essential component of work to enhance combat readiness, the defense minister went on to say, is to strengthen military discipline in every way. What the Armed Forces need today is discipline which -- as Vladimir Ilich Lenin put it -- has been raised really to the greatest possible heights. The decisive role in further strengthening discipline belongs to officer cadres, including you, comrade graduates. Military regulations make it incumbent on each of you always to set an example for your subordinates and to strive resolutely and firmly to ensure that the personnel of units and ships observe a high standard of organization and order. It is important to create in every military collective relationships of soldierly comradeship, combat fraternity, mutual exactingness, and concern for people.

Working with people is a great art, a complex, responsible task. It will not brook formalism or indifference. Leading a military collective means not only commanding your subordinates and giving them orders, but also carrying out systematic individual political, military, and moral education of the personnel.

It is necessary to have a comprehensive knowledge of everyone's personal qualities, interests, and needs, to trust people, and to respect their dignity. Real contacts with servicemen will help you to find the correct way to their hearts. And he who has the soldier's heart has the secret of victory!

D. F. Ustinov called on the graduates to make skillful use, in educational work, of the mighty force of the glorious combat traditions of the Army and Navy. Our country's working people and servicemen in the Armed Forces are preparing a fitting greeting for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The preparations for this glorious jubilee, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution notes, must promote the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. It is necessary to channel the patriotic impulses of young people in the Army and Navy into the further enhancement of combat and political training and the formation in servicemen of high moral, political, and combat qualities and the desire to augment the combat glory of their fathers and grandfathers with concrete, practical deeds.

Officers -- leaders and educators -- must be characterized by selfless devotion to the ideals of communism and the socialist fatherland, a Leninist style in work, profound, comprehensive professional preparedness, brilliant knowledge of weapons and combat hardware and the ability to use them skillfully, high organizational abilities, a broad outlook, breadth of thought, a feeling for what is new, and the ability to fully utilize that powerful force for accelerating our progress -- socialist competition. They must never rest on their laurels. Nothing is so harmful to the cause as self-satisfaction, arrogance, conceit, or lack of contact with your subordinates. Constant soldierly alertness and self-discipline in any situation, however difficult, are required of officers.

Only by possessing all these qualities will an officer have authority and always, everywhere be up to the demands made on him. And we hope that you will be, in practice, precisely that kind of leaders and educators of your subordinates!

Military academies, the defense minister went on, produce a large detachment of officers for the socialist community countries. We are confident that the profound knowledge you have acquired will enable you to successfully and creatively resolve the tasks of further improving combat skill and strengthening the combat alliance of the socialist countries' armies in the interests of our great common cause -- building socialism and communism.

The indissoluble unity of the fraternal parties and states of the socialist community and their unbending determination to strengthen their economic and defense might in every way were vividly demonstrated once again at the recent economic summit conference of the CEMA countries in Moscow. You, the graduates of military academies, must make your contribution to the implementation of the decisions collectively reached at that conference.

In conclusion, the defense minister expressed his cordial gratitude to the professorial and teaching staff and to commanders and political workers at military academies who have put a great deal of work into training highly qualified officer cadres, and wished them new successes in their work. On behalf of the reception participants, he assured the Communist Party Central Committee and the Soviet Government that the officer graduates of military academies will devote all their strength, experience, knowledge, and energy to strengthening the combat might of the Army and Navy, to increasing their combat readiness, and to reliably defending the Soviet people's peaceful labor.

Lieutenant Colonel B. Tsvetkov, a graduate of the Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Ya. Malinovskiy Military Academy of Armored Troops, took the floor. Expressing cordial gratitude to the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for their paternal concern for Soviet Armed Forces cadres, he said:

We are graduating at a remarkable time. Soviet people are working with immense enthusiasm to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. Preparations for the next, 27th, CPSU Congress are underway. Millions of working people and Army and Navy servicemen are preparing a fitting welcome for the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War. Our joy is overshadowed by the fact that modern imperialism headed by the United States is stepping up the arms race and creating acute, explosive situations in all regions of the world. Under these conditions, our party attaches exceptionally great importance to the cause of strengthening the country's defense capability. This was stressed with new force in the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations.

We fully realize that officer cadres bear a special responsibility in the cause of further increasing the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness. During our training in the academy each one of us has become profoundly acquainted with the all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism, with Soviet military science, with advanced methods of training and educating the personnel, and with modern military hardware and armaments. We are grateful to our wise mentors and teachers for this. We will constantly enrich the knowledge gained in the academy's lecture halls and tirelessly introduce the achievements of military science into the training and education of personnel.

The speaker assured the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the USSR defense minister that graduates of military academies will unswervingly follow in the glorious traditions of the officer corps of the Army and Navy and will devote all their strength, knowledge, and capabilities to the cause of increasing the might of our valiant Armed Forces.

Heinz (Kloze), a colonel in the GDR National People's Army and a graduate of the K.Ye. Voroshilov Military Academy of the USSR Armed Forces' General Staff, spoke on behalf of officers from the fraternal armies who have graduated from Soviet higher military education institutions. He expressed sincere and profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the entire Soviet people for the opportunity accorded them of studying in the Soviet Union's higher military education institutions.

Our studies, Comrade (Kloze) continued, were conducted under the immense influence of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the fraternal communist and workers parties. We have witnessed the enormous scale of the socioeconomic transformations in great Lenin's motherland and have had the opportunity to assess on their merits the efforts of the party and the people to improve developed socialism and in the struggle for peace.

During our studies our ideological maturity has grown stronger and our military skills have increased. We will never forget the cordial attitude and immense labor of the command, the political organizers, and the academies' professorial and teaching staff, who have trained and educated us. For this we express to you, Soviet friends, our sincere gratitude.

In a complex and dangerous international situation, the fraternal socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union are consistently pursuing a Leninist foreign policy. A great personal contribution is made to the implementation of this policy, aimed at maintaining world peace and thwarting imperialism's aggressive plans, by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Historical experience teaches us that the most reliable guarantee of a lasting peace has been and continues to be the economic, political, and military might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

We assure you that when we return home we will be utterly devoted to Marxist-Leninist ideas, we will bear aloft the banner of socialist internationalism, and will tirelessly build up our enemies' readiness to jointly and reliably defend the great cause of socialism and communism.

Then Major General N. Pankratov, faculty chief of the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy, spoke. He noted that the professorial and teaching staff had received with great enthusiasm the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum, and USSR Council of Ministers to graduates of military academies and listened with great attention to the USSR defense minister's speech.

In implementing the party's directives, Maj Gen N. Pankratov went on to say, teachers at military academies are constantly concerned that each graduate should creatively master the revolutionary teachings of Marxism-Leninism, hold advanced views in the sphere of military theory and engineering and technical ideas, and be a skilled leader and organizer of military collectives, of training and educating personnel, and of strengthening military discipline. In sending our charges out into the world we are confident that they will always pursue skillfully and persistently Communist Party policy in the Armed Forces and remember that for them the supreme trust is that of the party and the Soviet people.

We are firmly confident that the main thing in their activity will be to ensure the high political vigilance and constant combat readiness of troops and naval forces and to prepare them to resolve the most complex and responsible tasks of defending socialist gains and the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist community countries.

In conclusion, Maj Gen N. Pankratov warmly thanked the CPSU Central Committee for its untiring concern for developing higher military education and Soviet military science, and gave an assurance that the professorial and teaching staff of military academies will continue to devote all their strength to training highly-qualified officer cadres utterly devoted to the communist cause.

The reception in honor of graduates of military academies passed in a warm, cordial atmosphere and demonstrated the cohesion of military cadres around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

TASS Russian Comparison

Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1952 GMT on 27 June transmits a report on USSR Defense Minister Ustinov's address at the Kremlin to graduates of military academies. The Russian version has been compared with the TASS English version published in the 27 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page V 1, and found to be identical except for the following:

Page V 2, paragraph four, last line, the TASS Russian version reads: ...to the enemy.

In order to remain equal to present-day requirements, it is necessary to add to and constantly renew the knowledge acquired in military-training establishments; to improve practical skills; and to carefully follow the development of military theory and practice both at home and abroad.

In the units and on the ships, you are awaited as people who have mastered the foremost achievements of Soviet military science, modern weapons, and military equipment; and as people who are capable of training and educating personnel and of heading military collectives in a worthy manner, said the USSR minister of defense in addressing the graduates.

The main content of your work is the maintenance at a high level of the combat readiness of the units and ships. Combat readiness is put together day by day from a large number of things, great and small. In its further improvement, there are no ultimate limits, just as there are no matters of "trifling" importance that can be ignored.

Purposeful ideological-educational work should play a great role in solving tasks on strengthening combat readiness. When carrying out this work, one should skillfully lean upon party and Komsomol organizations and deeply and convincingly explain to personnel the internal and foreign policy of the party and government, and make every serviceman conscious of the stern reality of the military-political situation in the world.

It is especially important today, the speaker continued, as it has been stressed at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, to rear soldiers and sailors, sergeants and sergeant-majors, ensigns and warrant officers, and officers with love for the motherland and hatred of its enemies; and to educate them in the spirit of high political, class vigilance and constant readiness to accomplish feats. Wherever the serviceman is -- at the firing range, on march, on leave, or doing whatever task he is fulfilling -- he should always be vigilant.

The strengthening of military discipline by every means is an essential component of work in raising combat readiness, Dmitriy Ustinov stressed. The Armed Forces now need discipline that, to use an expression of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, has truly been taken to the highest limits. A decisive role in the further strengthening of discipline belongs to the officer cadres.

Work with people is a great art, a complicated and responsible matter. It will not suffer formalism and indifference. Leading a collective of fighting men means not merely commanding subordinates and issuing them orders, but carrying out the systematic individual, political, military, and moral education of the personnel. One has to have all-round knowledge of the personal qualities, interests, and needs of each man; one has to entrust things to people and respect their dignity. Living contacts with the servicemen will help you to find the true path to their hearts. He who possesses the hearts of the soldiers possesses the secret of victory!

In educational work, one should skillfully use the powerful force of the glorious military traditions of the Army and Navy. The working people of our country, servicemen of the Armed Forces, are preparing to meet the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War in a proper fashion. Preparation toward this glorious jubilee should facilitate the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the following plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The distinctive features of officers, leaders, and educators, Dmitriy Ustinov stressed, should be their selfless adherence to the ideals of communism; the socialist fatherland; Leninist style of leadership; their deep, comprehensive, professional training; brilliant knowledge and skillful use of weapons and military technology; high organizational abilities; broad outlook; large-scale thinking; sense of innovation; and skill to use the powerful accelerator of our movement forward -- socialist competition -- in full.

The military academies are turning out a large detachment of officers of the armies of the socialist community, the speaker noted. He expressed confidence that the profound knowledge they have acquired will enable them to successfully and creatively solve tasks in the further improvement of fighting skill and in the strengthening of the militant alliance of the armies of the socialist countries in the interests of our great common cause -- the building of socialism and communism.

The inviolable unity of the fraternal parties and states of the socialist community, their inflexible resolve to strengthen their economic and defensive might by all means, have once again been demonstrated in a vivid way by the economic summit conference of the CEMA member states that took place recently in Moscow. The graduates of the military academies have to make their own contribution to the implementation of the decisions that were worked out collectively at that conference.

Today we are also honoring professors, lecturers, commanders, and political workers of military academies who have contributed their great efforts to the training of highly qualified officer cadres, Dmitriy Ustinov said. Permit me to express our heartfelt gratitude to them for this and to wish them new successes in their work.

In conclusion, the USSR defense minister expressed strong confidence that our illustrious higher military educational establishments will continue to raise the level of training of the officer cadres in every way; to develop Soviet military science, strengthening in all possible ways the link with the troops; and to generalize and utilize their experience in a timely manner.

He assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government that the officer graduates of the military academies will devote their entire strength, experience, knowledge, and energy to strengthening the military might of the Army and Navy; raising their combat readiness; and reliably defending the peaceful labor of the Soviet people.

Lieutenant Colonel B. Tsvetkov, graduate of the military academy of the armored-tank troops named after Marshal of the Soviet Union Malinovskiy; Colonel Heinz Klohse of the National People's Army of the GDR and graduate of the military academy of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces named after Voroshilov, and Major General N. Pankratov, head of a faculty at the military-political academy named after Lenin, spoke at the reception.

The reception in honor of the graduates of the military academies passed off in a warm and cordial atmosphere. (substituting Russian version for English version of remainder of item.)

TV Version of Address

LD271948 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Defense today gave a reception in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of graduates of military academies. Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, delivered a speech at the reception:

[Begin Ustinov recording] With all my heart I congratulate you, comrade graduates, on the completion of your studies and wish you great new successes in your future service. [applause] Cordial greetings, congratulations, and good wishes are conveyed to you from Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council. [applause] [end recording]

The USSR minister of defense read out a message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers to the graduates of military academies. It cordially greeted officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the countries of the socialist community and wished them further success in military service and in ensuring dependable defense for the gains of socialism and peace on earth.

[Begin Ustinov recording] The message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers and the congratulations sent by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko are evidence of a fatherlike concern for the Armed Forces and the training of military cadres. They also constitute an instruction of the party and people to sacredly protect the interests of our homeland and to devote every effort and all knowledge to strengthening the defense capability of the Soviet state and to enhancing the combat readiness of the Army and Navy. On your behalf, allow me to thank the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally for their great attention to the Armed Forces and their inspiring good wishes to the graduates, professors, and instructors of military academies. [applause]

The Soviet people are engaged in peaceful constructive efforts on an immense scale, effectively coping with the tasks of perfecting developed socialist society and augmenting the economic and defense potential of our homeland. But we have to build a new society against the background of the growing threat of war, the threat of nuclear war, and a fierce battle of ideas. The bellicose forces of imperialism are doing everything they can to tip the military-strategic equilibrium in their favor.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are countering the adventurist policy of aggression pursued by the imperialist powers with a policy of peace and friendship among nations. It is a policy of effective commitment to peace rather than peace rhetoric, as is the imperialists' wont. At the same time, we cannot disregard the fact that the runaway arms race and perfidy of the forces of reaction and militarism compel us to never slacken our vigilance.

The Soviet Armed Forces today are a mighty combat monolith. The servicemen of the Army and Navy are closely rallied around the Communist Party and are boundlessly loyal to their homeland.

They are performing their duty to the people and homeland with honor and dignity. The main content of your work is maintaining a high level of combat readiness of units and vessels. A great role in resolving the tasks of strengthening combat readiness belongs to purposeful ideological-educational work. When carrying out this work, one must make skillful use of the party and Komsomol organizations, explain in depth and convincingly to the personnel the domestic and foreign policy of the party and government, and bring home to every serviceman the harsh reality of the military and political situation in the world.

Officers, leaders, and instructors must be boundlessly loyal to the ideals of communism and their socialist homeland and must be characterized by the Leninist work style, by profound and comprehensive professional qualifications, by the perfect knowledge and masterly use of weapons and combat technology, by good organizational abilities, by broad horizons and breadth of thinking, by sensitivity to new things and the ability to use the strong catalyst of our advanced, socialist competition in full measure.

The military academies are turning to a large detachment of officers of the armies of the socialist community. We are confident that the profound knowledge you have acquired will enable you to successfully and creatively solve tasks in the further improvement of fighting skill and in the strengthening of the militant alliance of the armies of the socialist countries in the interests of our great common cause -- the building of socialism and communism.

Comrades, on this festive day, permit me on your behalf to assure the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government that the officer graduates of the military academies will devote their entire strength and experience, knowledge and energy to strengthening the military might of the Army and Navy, to raising their combat readiness, to the reliable defense of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. [applause] [end recording]

Present at the reception were : Army General Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security; Comrade Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR ministers, marshals of the Soviet Union, and other military leaders.

Radio Report on Speech

LD271628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Defense today gave a reception in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of graduates of military academies. The reception was attended by generals, admirals and officers of the USSR Armed Forces and the armies of fraternal socialist countries who had successfully completed studies at Soviet higher military educational establishments and by professors and instructors and trained ideologically hardened and highly qualified Army and Navy cadres.

Present at the reception were: Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR defense minister, and marshal of the Soviet Union; Comrade Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Dmitriyev, Medvedyev and Savinkin, heads of department of the CPSU Central Committee; Army General Comrade Yepishev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; USSR ministers; charimen of the USSR state committees; first deputy USSR ministers of defense; marshals of the Soviet Union, and other military leaders.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who was warmly received by those present, delivered an address at the reception. Among other things, he said:

[Begin Ustinov recording] Dear Comrades! With all my heart I congratulate you on the completion of your studies. I wish you great new successes in your further service. [applause] Cordial greetings, congratulations, and good wishes are conveyed to you from Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the Defense Council of the USSR. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Ustinov went on to say: [Begin Ustinov recording] The message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's congratulations are evidence of a fatherlike concern for the Armed Forces and the training of military cadres. They also constitute an instruction of the party and the people to sacredly protect the interests of our homeland and to devote every effort and all knowledge to strengthening the defense capability of the Soviet state and to enhancing the combat readiness of the Army and Navy.

The Soviet people are engaged in peaceful creative work on an immense scale, successfully solving the tasks to further improve developed socialist society and strengthen the economic and defensive might of our homeland. But we have to build a new society under the conditions of a growing war threat, of the threat of nuclear war, and of a very fierce ideological struggle. The bellicose forces of imperialism are doing everything they can to tip the military-strategic equilibrium in their favor.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are countering the adventuristic policy of aggression pursued by the imperialist powers with a policy of peace and friendship among peoples. It is a policy of effective commitment to peace rather than peace rhetoric, as is the imperialists' wont. At the same time, we cannot disregard the fact that the runaway arms race and the perfidy of the forces of reaction and militarism compel us never to slacken our vigilance.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are tirelessly concerning themselves with strengthening the country's defenses, developing the Armed Forces, and further improving them militarily. A new shining manifestation of that concern is the decoration of the Komsomol organization of the Soviet Armed Forces with the Order of the Red Banner and the participation of the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state in the work of the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations.

Responding to the care shown by the party and the people, the personnel of the Army and Navy, raised by the Communist Party, are perseveringly mastering the art of warfare. The Soviet Armed Forces today are a mighty combat monolith. The servicemen of the Army and Navy are closely rallying around the Communist Party and are boundlessly loyal to their homeland. They are performing their duty to the people and the homeland with honor and dignity.

Comrades! In the academies you have received diverse knowledge. The art of warfare, however, is developing more intensively today than ever before. In the units and on the ships, you are awaited as people who have mastered the foremost achievements of Soviet military science and modern weapons and military equipment and as people who are capable of training and educating personnel and of heading military collectives in a worthy manner.

Work with people is a great art, a complicated and responsible matter. It will not suffer formalism and indifference. Leading a collective of fighting men means not merely commanding subordinates and issuing them orders, but carrying out the systematic individual, political, military, and moral education of personnel. One has to have all-round knowledge of the personal qualities, interests, and needs of each man; one has to entrust things to people, to respect their dignity. Living contacts with the servicemen who will help you to find the true path to their hearts. And he who possesses the heart of the soldiers possesses the secret of victory! [applause]

I am strongly convinced that our illustrious higher military educational establishments will continue to raise the level of training of the officer cadres in every way, to further develop Soviet military science and military art to strengthen the link with the troops in all possible ways, and to generalize and utilize their experience in a timely manner.

Comrades! On this festive day, permit me on your behalf to assure the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government that the officer graduates of the military academies will devote their entire strength and experience, knowledge and energy to strengthening the military might of the Army and Navy, to raising their combat readiness, to the reliable defense of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. [applause] [end recording]

OGARKOV ADDRESSES STAFF ACADEMY GRADUATES

PM271326 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "Graduation at Military Academies"]

[Text] The latest graduation of students has been held at the USSR Armed Forces General Staff Military Academy named for K.Y. Voroshilov. Diplomas and insignias were awarded to the graduates by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

Army General M. Kozlov, chief of the academy, read out the text of the greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, who cordially congratulated the academy's graduates on the successful completion of their studies.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov addressed those present. He described the military-political situation in the world, expressed confidence that the graduates will devote all their efforts to implementing the tasks that the Communist Party has set for the Soviet Armed Forces, and dwelt in detail on the specific tasks that will face them in the Army and Navy.

Major General B. Gromov and Lieutenant Colonel Janos Sarrer of the Hungarian People's Army spoke on the graduates' behalf. They thanked the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for their concern for the training of military cadres and expressed sincere gratitude to the military training institution's command and teaching staff for their considerable work in training highly skilled military specialists.